The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3559. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Prospects Regarding the Government Financial Measures.

The Points of Difference Between the Senate and House.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE PROBABLE.

SENATOR WILSON'S CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The System of Brevets in the Volunteer Service.

Gen. McClellan Called to Testify Again Before the War Committee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The uncertainty which has prevailed concerning the future financial policy of Government is somewhat relieved by the summary action of the House, yesterday, on the Loan bill. The hostility thus manifested to Secretary CHASE's policy has demonstrated the power of the bank interest to dictate some of the terms in a destined compromise, and it seems very clear that neither party can achieve a complete triumph. It is now conceded that the final struggle will take place in a Conference Committee, and as each half of this Committee has equal power with the other, each must inevitably yield something. That the Senate will adhere to the bank measure, including its tax amendments, is quite certain, and it is equally sure that the House will insist on providing for the issue of three hundred millions of legal tender notes. Hence it seems likely at this moment that both these measures will be adopted, and that while the Bank scheme will be perfected by the action of the House, the Senate will consent to give the Secretary power to issue the greenbacks in case he shall find it to be necessary. It is thought that the Senate will not be specially in haste in asking for the Conference Committee.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Senate Conscription bill is not yet touched in the House. An effort will be made to consider it without the intermediate action of a Committee.

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

The Missouri Emancipation bill was referred to-day in the House to the Select Committee—its friends hoping thereby to so modify its provisions for a direct appropriation, as to render unnecessary its consideration in Committee of the Whole.

THE GRADE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate had under consideration the propriety of revising the President's decision, fixing the grade of the Pacific Railroad at five feet, which is an unusual distance in this country.

FLEET SURGEONS.

An important bill is before the Senate Naval Committee, providing for the grade of Fleet Surgeons in the navy, consisting of the eighteen senior Surgeons on the active list, who shall be commissioned as Fleet Surgeons, with the rank of Captain.

LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Senator HARLAN introduced an important bill, to repeal the act of last Congress establishing and equalizing the grade of line officers of the navy, and to confer upon the President the same power to promote officers in the naval service for distinguished service as heretofore existed—such officers having received, on his recommendation, the thanks of Congress.

BREVET RANK IN THE VOLUNTEERS.

An important bill was to-day reported from the Senate Military Committee, authorizing the President to confer brevet rank upon such commissioned officers of volunteers and other forces in the service as have distinguished, or may hereafter distinguish themselves, by gallant actions or meritorious conduct—which rank, however, shall not entitle them to any increased pay or emoluments.

THE FLORIDA COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Committee appointed by the late Cooper Institute meeting in favor of ELI THAYER's colonization scheme, had a hearing before the Military Committee on Tuesday. They read the resolutions prepared by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, and urged on the attention of the Committee, besides the general reasons for the adoption of the measure, this special one: that the supplies of ship timber are comparatively exhausted, and that it will be necessary to secure the Florida live oak and pine by the aid of some such agency. The Committee will do nothing beyond the action it has already taken in reporting favorably on JNO. A. BINGHAM's resolution for "20,000 additional nine months' volunteers," to serve in Florida, and be disbanded there at the expiration of their term of service.

GENS. SUMNER AND HEINTZELMAN.

Gens. SUMNER and HEINTZELMAN visited Congress to-day, and received the warm congratulations of the loyal members and the cool incivility of the Copperheads.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have again summoned Gen. McCLELLAN to testify, and will send a special officer to secure his immediate attendance. This is to allow him an opportunity to explain some points in his past conduct.

POSTAL REFORM.

The House Post-office Committee have had two sessions on Judge COLLAMER's Postal Reform bill, which recently passed the Senate.

They concur in all its provisions, excepting the feature requiring publishers to prepay postage on all magazines sent through the mails to subscribers. They also recommend an amendment continuing free circulation of papers in the county where published.

One main feature of the bill—changing the compensation of Postmasters from commissions to salary—was agreed to by a majority of the Committee, though the Chairman, Mr. COLFAX, and some others, opposed it.

It may be difficult to pass the bill at this stage of the session, but an effort will be made to get it up this week.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MEMBERS.

Mr. HAHN, on Tuesday, made an able speech in vindication of the claims of himself and colleague, which attracted very marked attention of the House, and had more than any other one thing to do with the final result. On his being sworn in, members from all sides of the chamber congratulated him on the renewal of the representation of Louisiana in the House. His colleague, Mr. FLANDERS, is absent stumping New-Hampshire for the Union ticket. The Governor of that State telegraphed here that they wanted him to remain there, and asked if he was imperatively needed here, to which the Republicans answered to let him stay.

Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS are regarded as reliable supporters of the Administration on all vital points.

THE CASE OF REV. DR. WILMER.

Gens. HITCHCOCK and VAN ALEN, the Commissioners to examine the case of Rev. Dr. WILMER, held sessions yesterday and to-day, and have closed the examination and sent in their report to the Secretary of War. This looks like business, and furnishes a good model, in its prompt action, for general imitation.

PROVOST-MARSHAL.

Lieut.-Col. DOSTER was to-day, at his urgent request, relieved from duty as Provost-Marshal of this District. His successor is Capt. TODD, First New-York Cavalry. It is but justice to Col. DOSTER to say that he has discharged the difficult duties of his position with great ability and success. He will rejoin his regiment, now in active service.

HOMES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The House Military Committee has instructed Col. WRIGHT to report the bill recently referred to them, authorizing the President, Secretary of War and Surgeon-General to select one or more sites for a home for poor, discharged, disabled soldiers. An appropriation of $2,000,000 was made last session for this purpose, but nothing has been done about it. The Committee are of opinion that permanent establishments should be erected at once for this large and meritorious class.

GEN. STEELE EXONERATED.

It has been ascertained that the charges made against Gen. STEELE, that he was in the habit of delivering over to their disloyal masters fugitive slaves who escaped into his lines, are absolutely false. The charges against Gen. STEELE originated with the disloyal slaveowners themselves, who, by this means, hoped to have him supplanted by some other General who would be more subservient to them.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

The Indian Office here has received intelligence of the death of BENJ. F. KENDALL, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory. Mr. KENDALL was shot by a man in consequence of some difficulty arising out of a newspaper controversy. His successor has not yet been appointed.

THE WEATHER.

The severe snow-storm of yesterday is followed by a heavy rain, which continues unabated, and is flooding the whole country with water and mud.

ARRIVALS.

THURLOW WEED and Gov. MORGAN arrived here to-day.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day, the following nominations:

OSCAR A. STEVENS, of the District of Columbia, and L. S. WEBB, of Ohio, to be Paymasters, with the rank of Major.

CHAS. A. HENRY, of Nebraska, and L. H. DARKE, of Ohio, to be Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. F. W. OWEN, of New-York, and JOHN L. CARSON, of Nebraska, to be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. I. H. FORNEA, of Pennsylvania; Capt. R. B. PECK, of Indiana; Lieut. J. E. MARSHALL, of New-York; Lieut. JAS. A. GROVER, of Ohio, and private WM. AIKEN, of Indiana, to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Captain.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers have been reported:

D. M. Edgarly, Co. A, 12th New-Hampshire.
Clark Green, Co. G, 12th Rhode Island.
Edward Shultz, Co. K, 164th New-York.
Joseph E. Ridgeway, Co. F, 17th Maine.
L. B. Maynard, Co. C, 21st Connecticut.
Stephen Babcock, 8th New-York.
James E. Butler, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Henry Warren, Co. D, 9th New-Hampshire.
George Cross, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
O. E. Hungerford, Co. C, 1st U. S. S. S.
Martin Hessler, Co. C, 107th New-York.
H. F. Wyndell, Co. D, 33d Mass.
John Curdy, Co. E, 140th New-York.
Hubert Nedd, Co. I, 6th Mich. Cavalry.
Mitchell Savage, Co. K, 11th Vermont.
George W. Richmond, Co. E, 12th Rhode Island.
J. A. Douglas, Co. A, 20th Michigan.
L. J. Riper, Co. G, 20th Michigan.
Michael Brooks, Co. A, 4th New-York Artillery.
Sergt. J. B. Murray, Co. F, 119th New-York.
James Campion, Co. G, 161st New-York.
Robert Gould, Co. D, 12th Rhode Island.
A. M. Bishop, Co. I, 13th Conn.
Eben Goodridge, Co. G, 16th Maine.
Joseph Burckleback, Co. H, 20th Maine.
J. Butler, Co. D, 9th N. Y. S. M.
John L. Worth, Co. F, 11th New-Hampshire.
John L. Harris, Co. F, 1st Mass. Cavalry.
K. Howard, Co. H, 15th Mass.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

THE VESSELS OF THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

A statement was presented in the Senate to-day, from CHARLES H. HASWELL, one of the Commission to examine the vessels of the Banks Expedition, protesting against the imputations against himself in that business. In the case of the Jersey Blue, which put into Hilton Head for repairs, having parted one of the holding-down bolts of her boiler in a heavy sea, he submits that he should not be held responsible for not knowing the absolute resistance of a piece of metal by a visual examination of the exterior surface. The Quincy ran into the same port with a blister in one of her furnaces—a defect not discoverable until the application of heat. Moreover, the plate had passed the examination of the boiler-maker and engineer. In the case of the Niagara it was said to be impossible, with thirty other examinations on hand, to give the frame of the vessel a full examination. He examined her last Summer, since which her owner had expended eight or ten thousand dollars in repairs, and made certain suggested improvements. He reported her fit for the navigation of short sea routes, lakes and sounds.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations of Consuls:

Charles Gilbert Wheeler, of Missouri, at Nuremburg.

Noah E. Nelson, of Indiana, at La Union, San Salvador.

J. S. Howard, of Pennsylvania, at San Juan del Sur.
D. Barstow, of Maine, at Rio Grande, Brazil.
F. Crosby, of Kentucky, at Geneva.
Wm. E. Phelps, of Illinois, at St. Petersburg.
Wm. W. Thomas, of Maine, at Gottenberg.
James Smith, of Illinois, at Dundee.
W. R. G. Mellen, of Massachusetts, at Port Louis, Mauritius.

Also, F. M. Almy, of Kansas, as Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico; Edward Evans, of Washington Territory, as Secretary of that Territory; Zenas C. Robbins, of the District of Columbia, to be Register of Wills for the County of Washington; Alfred M. Wood, of Brooklyn, New-York, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New-York State; James Mann, of Maine, to be Additional Paymaster of Volunteers.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Gunboat Indianola Runs by the Rebel Batteries.

A Full View of the Fortifications Obtained.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 17th inst., says:

"The new Monitor gunboat Indianola ran the blockade of Vicksburgh on Friday night. In spite of the rebel precautions, the Indianola obtained a full view of the rebel batteries, all of which vied with each other to sink her. She passed all the rebel batteries safely."

OPERATIONS ON THE YAZOO.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

MOON LAKE, Miss., Saturday, Feb. 7.

To-day I have had the pleasure of making a trip on the mosquito gunboat Forest Rose, Capt. BROWN, master, through the Yazoo Pass into Moon Lake, which at present is swollen to a size even beyond the Mississippi River. The expedition is an exploring one, under the direction of Gen. GORMAN and Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of Gen. GRANT's staff, who are endeavoring to find a navigable road into the Yazoo River.

We entered the pass about 10 o'clock this morning, passed through the channel which was made a few days ago in the levee, and after passing through a narrow and swift current for about a mile, we came out into Moon Lake. This lake is several miles long, and twenty feet deep in the shallowest place. It is at least half a mile in width. We entered the pass again after sailing through the lake, but were soon arrested in our progress by fallen trees which have been cut down on both sides of the narrow bayou, and in some cases making a complete lock. One hundred contrabands, we are informed, were employed by the rebels in felling trees across the bayou all day yesterday. This will impede, but cannot prevent the navigation of the Pass by our boats, for there is plenty of water and the amount is rapidly increasing. It may be slow work, yet I am satisfied that within ten days small boats may easily pass from the Mississippi River at the Delta to the Yazoo. There is no additional news from Vicksburgh. Our troops are threatened with being drowned out, and Gen. GRANT consequently may have to withdraw his forces temporarily.

I was informed yesterday by a citizen who resides immediately opposite to Helena, that on the 20th ult., during the absence of Gen. GORMAN up White River, Gen. FLOYD, with a small body of cavalry, made his appearance upon the river bank, and after watching the operations of the "Yankees" opposite for a short time, rode away, carrying off with him one MALONE, a "cotton-buyer" from the North, who had straggled over the river in search of cotton. Gen. FLOYD, I am informed, was on this occasion upon a cotton-burning expedition. A highly responsible and laudable business for a General!

The following paper was to-day put into the hands of the Provost-Marshal, Lieut.-Col. HARPER, by a deserter:

Milton Brown, sidewheel, good.
Blue Wing, sidewheel, poor.
Bracelet, sidewheel, poor.
St. Francis No. 3, sidewheel, good.
Kaskaskia, sidewheel, poor.
Chester Ashley, sternwheel, good.
Julia Roane, sternwheel, partially burned.
Pine Bluff, sternwheel, good.
Little Rock, sternwheel, good.
Alamo, sternwheel, small.
Rodney, sternwheel, small—poor.
Leon, sternwheel, small.
Arkansas, sternwheel, good.
Boats at Little Rock on Jan. 28, 1863.
Also, one old gunboat—no guns on her.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863—10 P. M.

Advices from Vicksburgh to Friday, says the Queen of the West has been supplied with coal, and has gone on another expedition down the river. It is believed that a grand movement is to be commenced shortly, which will put Vicksburgh in our possession. The movement is so formidable in character that it is certain of success. It is feared the enemy may evacuate before it is fully brought to bear. The nature of the movement is contraband.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Raid and Doings of the Queen of the West—Arrival of Rebel Officers Captured on the River by Col. Ellet—The Yazoo Pass—Large Quantities of Southern Funds in their Possession—The Canal, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 15, 1863.

Reports continually reach us here of the wonderful achievements of the Queen of the West below Vicksburgh, all of the most encouraging character. Last evening the United States transport Gen. Lyon, known now as the De Soto, arrived here from near Vicksburgh, bringing five officers of the rebel army, who were captured by Col. ELLET on board of different steamboats which he fell in with and destroyed while on his "wild career," to Port Hudson and back. I give their names:

Capt. M. G. Rolf, 1st Arkansas battery.
Capt. J. G. Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster 15th Arkansas.
Capt. F. J. Scott, Co. G, 11th Arkansas.
Capt. B. C. Smith, Co. K, 11th Arkansas.
—— Frisbee, arrested at Island No. 82.

These officers were taken on board of the old steamer Moro, and two other steamers whose names I did not learn, and profess to have been on their way home from Fort Donelson, on furlough. The vessels on which they were found, with from fifty to sixty other rebel privates, boatmen, pilots, engineers, &c., were deeply loaded with molasses, beans, and other stores, and it is believed they were bound up the Red River and the Washita, to carry these provisions to the rebel army. One of these officers was a young and intelligent-looking person, and wore a new rebel grey coat, handsomely set off with the usual display of gold lace on the sleeves and collar. They all brought with them more or less baggage, and were treated with great civility, if not actual kindness. They had with them, it was estimated, over $10,000 in Southern money—rather a large amount for mere pay as officers. It was probably part of a cash fund for the purchase of supplies. They took their captivity with a good grace, though some of them seemed downcast and dispirited, and were little inclined to converse. One or two, at least, will take the oath of allegiance, and quit the pirate flag under which they have, as they assert, been unwillingly serving. Their vessels were all three burned.

Arrangements are completing for dispatching a small fleet of our "tin-clads," known as the "Mosquito Fleet," through Yazoo Pass, so as to get in the rear of and out below the rebel stronghold on the Mississippi, where they can cooperate with the Queen and other vessels which may be on that part of the river. The route is entirely practical for vessels of not too heavy draft and width, and passes through a tract of country of immense richness and fertility. Three hundred thousand bales of cotton were annually, heretofore, brought out of the Yazoo region; and it is believed that a large quantity of this greatly coveted material is still unconsumed, and accessible in those rivers and bayous. But let no speculator go mad over this announcement, in anticipation of sudden fortunes. As soon as Gen. GRANT had landed his forces opposite Vicksburgh, and almost before the regimental tents had been pitched, a party of sharpers, who had been following the army, waited upon him in a body, and requested permission to buy cotton. His answer to them was this: "Gentlemen, you cannot buy a pound of cotton until Vicksburgh is taken; and I will not promise that you may do so then." The children of Israel departed with a large sized flea in their ear.

The distances through this route are as follows: From Vicksburgh to Yazoo City, 120 miles; from Yazoo City to Williams' Landing or Greenwood, 180 miles; from Greenwood to head of Big Tallahatchie, 180 miles; from head of Tallahatchie to Mississippi River, 60 miles. Total—540 miles.

This whole route is through slack water or sluggish bayous, easily navigable except from occasional trees and snags lying across the narrow passes. The land also falls away from the river along the greater part of the route, affording few opportunities for attack from the enemy.

THAT CANAL.

I learn from a gentleman who has just returned from the scene of operations, opposite Vicksburgh, that the canal, though [illegible], are very bad for its ever cutting its way through at that place. At a point, a few hundred yards above this opening, and where the river strikes the bank direct, another ditch is in progress, and it is believed it will succeed. The errors and omissions of the first undertaking will be avoided. The cut will be made deep enough to go below the clay, or hardpan, and where a stratum of quicksand is reached which will yield readily to the onward flow of the Father of Waters. The stumps of old trees will have to be blown out, however, which will add greatly to the labor and time required for the undertaking.

The rebels have recently changed the location of some of their batteries, with a view of reaching and putting a stop to the enterprise. Their shot and shell thus far have fallen considerably short of the intended mark.

THE DOOM OF MEMPHIS—NORTHERN DEBTS.

The state of affairs at Memphis, as compared with its former prosperity, is a sad but truthful commentary upon the effects of war. Had it not been rescued from the grasp of the traitors, it was in a fair way of sharing the fate of its Egyptian prototype. As it is, it will take many years, even after the rebellion is numbered among the accursed things of the past, for that place to recover its former prosperity and greatness.

When the rebellion culminated, Tennessee owed to Cincinnati alone about forty millions of dollars, and to New-York over thirty millions—every dollar of which has been repudiated, and will never be paid. If there be any deluded dealer in dry goods at the North, who is engaged in the absurd task of coaxing back "our wayward Southern brethren," with the expectation of recovering some portion of these outstanding claims, he might as well cease making a fool of himself at once. Every "important" business man in Memphis eloped before Fort Pillow was taken, and with their ill-gotten goods from confiding Northern dealers, put out for Jackson, Grenada, Columbus, Miss., and other more secure places. Among the prominent merchants who might be named were W. E. MILLER & Co., who, it is understood, owed New-York merchants over $300,000; STEIN, DONOVAN & STRANGE, who had a very palace of a dry goods establishment, and owed, say $200,000; and others of like position. The railroad track was extended through the city along the business streets, connecting the upper and lower roads, for the purpose of furnishing prompt facilities for moving away their goods. Most of these large business men owned very handsome residences, the only real estate they possessed, which are now occupied by military Generals or Hebrews, who have turned them into Sutlers' establishments. Not a single business man of any former standing is now left in the town.

Most of these ready repudiators of their honest debts, and of their country's honor, were originally from the North. It is the same class of soulless, greedy renegades from the East and North who to-day are the blatant advocates of treason in Illinois, at Cairo, Paducah, and the towns along the Ohio and Mississippi.

Upon all such parricides let good men invoke the doom of traitors: "Their memories shall perish, and their very names become infamy before all the people, in the light of a world's liberty."

DE SOTO.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Exchange of Prisoners—A Party of Graybacks and Butternuts Sent up the James River—Affairs in Norfolk—The Late Fire there—Pitiable Condition of the Inhabitants, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863.

The exchange of prisoners is still a leading feature of proceedings here. Col. LUDLOW went up yesterday to City Point, James River, under flag of truce, in the Henry Burden, and this morning the State of Maine took up 300 returned "Graybacks" and "Butternuts," under charge of Capt. J. E. MULFORD, as truce officer. Many of these were wounded men, who had lain in the Maryland hospitals since the battle of Antietam. We never hear allusion made to rebel prisoners, without comment on their dirty appearance. This lies chiefly in the color of their clothes. They are no dirtier than our own men. Several engaged with great zest in intellectual sparring with sundry Union soldiers on the wharf. "What makes you so dirty?" said a blue coat. "D'ye think we put on our best clothes to fight hogs?" was the reply. "Go pick the lice off, yer," was given in suggestion. "We've got curious lice on us," said secesh, "they've all got 'U. S.' on their backs." Secesh being evidently the sharper of the two, a provost-guard put a stop to the interchange.

The once New-York tug West End, now a gunboat, navigated by Acting Master SAYRE, has recently repaired, at Norfolk, the damage to her machinery, and will immediately resume her station upon the Nansemond River, under the military charge of Capt. LEE, of the Ninety-ninth New-York, who, with a company of men, forms part of her force.

Considerable indignation has been excited among the friends of Provost-Marshal ALVIN BOVAY, at Norfolk, by the remarks in a recent number of the New-York Herald, relative to his action at the late fire. It was charged that his Provost-Guard stole a number of articles from the burning stores. This is emphatically denied. But one soldier was caught in the act of stealing, and was arrested. He did not belong to Maj. BOVAY's command. High commendations have been bestowed upon the energy and efficiency displayed by Maj. BOVAY on the occasion, against the many difficulties he contended with. The engines of the city were defective, the hose damaged, and no proper organization of firemen existed. It aid had not arrived from Fortress Monroe the conflagration would have been great.

The pall of dilapidation and poverty that hangs over Norfolk is sad. Gentlemanly and high-minded-looking individuals may be seen at every turn, in a pitiable state of shabbiness. Their seedy black coats are dotted with repairs. During pleasant weather they appear with anxious eyes in the streets, grouped together at favorite lounging places, but on chilly days the hotels are their haunts, for few can afford great-coats. They can obtain no rents for their property, they can do no business without taking the oath, and their means of existence is very problematical. The lot of ladies is still more pitiable, for few Southern women are educated to earn a living. Negroes whom they hired out, and upon whose earnings they had been taught meanly to exist, have concluded to work for themselves. Rents of any houses they may have cannot be collected, and a number whose incomes could formerly be counted by thousands now depend on the good offices of less unfortunate friends, repaying them by what sewing they are able to do. A very pretty Norfolk lady, with two children, whose once wealthy husband lately lost his life in the rebel army, applied a few days ago to the Provost-Marshal for redress against certain Union men who would not pay rent on her houses, which they occupied. An outcry would have been raised had he compelled these men to pay rent to the estate of a rebel in arms, and he stated his position. The lady then saw that but one narrow defile remained between herself and starvation, and she knew not where to turn. "But," said the pretty creature, as she lifted her tearful eyes and her clasped hands upward, "if I'm to suffer for the sins of my husband, I'll bear it, even to martyrdom!" Cases of the kind might fill many pages.

An old negro recently exhibited a pair of manacled wrists to the Provost-Marshal, and complained that one Capt. CHEATS, a paroled rebel officer, had placed them upon him, and caused himself and three others to be carried at night through the lines to Petersburgh. The outrage occurred near Deep Creek, and the negro was brought to CHEATS by the Union soldiers. The negro made his escape and returned to Norfolk. He had been long acquainted with CHEATS, and swore positively to his identity, and to the facts, but CHEATS proved an alibi, by causing a negro woman to swear that he was elsewhere at the time stated. I give the facts as reported during the hearing of the Provost-Marshal. CHEATS may be an exemplary creature, and the charge may be unfounded, but matters looked suspicious. The manacles were removed by a blacksmith, and Gen. VIELE preserved them as a memorial.

This most able and courteous officer will soon leave Norfolk for more active duties. He has not yet been officially notified of the fact, but no doubt exists on the subject, and his contemplated successor, Gen. RUFUS KING, with Capts. R. CHANDLER and E. W. DENNIS, of his Staff, are here, awaiting the orders of the War Department, which may now daily be expected.

N.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

An easterly snow-storm commenced last night, with rain. At 8 this morning the wind changed to the northeast, and has blown fresh all day.

The iron-clad Sebago left here at 8 o'clock last evening for the South under convoy.

The steamboats Conestoga and Nellie Baker started for the South last evening. When 20 miles outside Cape Henry the storm commenced, and they both returned.

The flag-of-truce boat New-York left for City Point at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Spirit of the Richmond Press—John Van Buren Denounced for Turning a Summerset, &c.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 17th says, editorially, that the North is fighting as much for self-preservation as Southern subjugation; that the time when the National Government sought to extinguish the South has passed, and the further prosecution of war is to save the North from the avalanche of ruin which the success of the South must precipitate. It argues that our manufactories would tumble into ruins, and our ships and commerce rot, if the South should accomplish its objects, and predicts that cities rivaling those of the North would spring up in the South, and the present foundations of revenue to the North be transferred to the South.

In another article, the same paper denounces JOHN VAN BUREN for turning a political somerset, and repudiates all idea of mediation, recognition and intervention as tending to a relaxation of efforts in filling up the ranks of the army. It calls for the rallying of the whole physical force of the South, as the present time is the most critical in the period of the war. Every man should be at his post. The conscription law has been faithfully executed in Virginia, and should be executed with equal fidelity in every other State. Enrolling officers should do their duty with searching and unshrinking energy.

Information has been received by the rebel forces near Williamsburgh, that on Sunday a large force of National troops were landing at Newport's News.

Private advices from Nassau, to the 10th, state that the Florida has sent the Jacob to the bottom.

The Jackson (Miss.) Crisis, states that a telegram announces that a new appointment has been made for Gen. HOLMES' District, and that STERLING PRICE will be placed in active command of all the troops in that Department, taking with him all the Missouri regiments now in the Army of the West.

The following is a copy of an intercepted order. It shows the steps taken to secure the services of disloyal officers from the rebel service:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, NEAR RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: A communication has been received from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, stating that CORNER E. CRACOWFIELD, of Company E, Ninth Virginia cavalry, has been dropped from the service by order of the Secretary of War. If C. E. CRACOWFIELD be between the ages of 18 and 40 years, and be found to be fit for service by the surgeon, you will forward him to this camp as a conscript.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,) JOSEPH H. BINFORD,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

To Capt. W. C. FERRY, Fleetwood Academy, King and Queen County.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

Two Wealthy Rebels Arrested as Hostages—The Cumberland Cleared of Rebels.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

By order of Gen. MITCHELL, G. W. DONEGAN and W. H. CALHOUN, two wealthy rebels of this city, were to-day arrested and confined in the Penitentiary, as hostages for the safe return within the National lines, of JOHN A. GAINS and T. T. TAYS, Union men now held by the Confederates, at Chattanooga.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Confederate prisoners to escape from the Penitentiary, last night. One man was mortally wounded and another captured.

Cumberland River is cleared of the rebels between Clarksville and Nashville. The river is much swollen, and is rising. The cotton lands are overflown.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day, and is very largely attended.

Gen. PHELPS, of Colebrook, presides.

An informal ballot was taken this forenoon, when four hundred and fifty-five votes were cast.

Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR received a majority over all the candidates, and then was unanimously nominated for Governor.

The nomination was received with wild enthusiasm.

TROY CITY NOTES.—There are over $70,000 of Troy City notes now in circulation, and more are called for.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Still at Work on Their Fortifications.

Two Lines of Breastworks Thrown Up Opposite Falmouth.

A Large Force of Rebels Two Miles South of Fredericksburgh.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

From statements of gentlemen who have returned from the Rappahannock, it appears that the rebels are working with great energy and industry. They have thrown up two lines of breastworks opposite to Falmouth, on the low grounds near the river, and are continuing them along the river bank in front of Fredericksburgh.

JACKSON's force is said to lie back of the first range of hills, two miles south of Fredericksburgh. The smoke of a large camp there was plainly seen yesterday, and the woods are fast disappearing in that vicinity, showing the presence of a large force.

The rebel headquarters are plainly visible from our side (through a powerful glass.) LEE is supposed to be there. The position is two miles south-southwest from Fredericksburgh.

There is trouble among the sutlers, Gen. PATRICK, the Provost-Marshal General being engaged in vigorously carrying out the new order. A large cargo of unauthorized sutler's stores were recently seized at Belle Plain and confiscated. Col. AMBROSE THOMPSON yesterday discovered new abuses in the Quartermaster's Department at Aquia Creek, and promptly applied a remedy. A thousand dollars' worth of contraband goods was among the forfeitures.

The court-martial trials for desertion are kept very quiet. There is a determination to make examples of some, if not all, of those convicted.

Work of Reorganization—More General Orders—Prevention of Desertion, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

Nearly every day brings a new Order from the new Commander relative to the discipline or morale of the army. The following is the latest issued:

COURTS-MARTIAL—ISSUES OF SUBSISTENCE STORES TO CITIZENS—CAPTS. BERRY AND SEYMOUR, SECOND NEW-YORK CAVALRY, DISMISSED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—1 The General Commanding has been informed that General Orders, Nos. 154 and 162, of 1862, from the War Department, authorizing the enlistment of volunteers into the regular service, have been rescinded.

2. The proceedings of General Courts-Martial in cases of commissioned officers, where the sentence extends to dismissal from the service, having in several instances been forwarded by division and separate brigade commanders to the War Department, instead of these headquarters, the act of Congress, of Dec. 24, 1861, relative to Courts-Martial in the army, is republished for general information.

An Act relative to Courts-Martial in the army:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in time of war the commander of a division or separate brigade may appoint general courts-martial, and confirm, execute, pardon and mitigate their sentences, as allowed and restrained in the sixty-fifth and eighty-ninth articles of war to commanders of armies and departments; *Provided,* That sentences of such courts, extending to loss of life, or dismission of a commissioned officer, shall require the confirmation of the General commanding the army in the field to which the division or brigade belongs: *And provided further,* That when the division or brigade commander shall be the accuser or prosecutor, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander.

Approved, Dec. 24, 1861.

The foregoing act is so far modified by section 5, of the Act of July 17, 1862, as to require that no sentence of death be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the President.

3. The attention of all officers concerned is directed to paragraphs 891 and 896, General Regulations, which are as follows:

"Paragraph 891. Every Court-martial shall keep a complete and accurate record of its proceedings, to be authenticated by the signatures of the President and Judge Advocate; who shall also certify, in like manner, the sentence pronounced by the Court in each case. The record must show that the Court was organized as the law requires; that the Court and Judge Advocate were duly sworn in the presence of the prisoner; that he was previously asked whether he had any objection to any member, and his answer thereto. A copy of the order appointing the Court will be entered on the record in each case."

"Paragraph 896. The Judge-Advocate shall transmit the proceedings, without delay, to the officer having the authority to confirm the sentence, who shall state, at the end of the proceedings in each case, his decision and orders thereon."

4. Subsistence stores may be sold and issued to citizens residing within the limits of this Army by Commissaries of Subsistence, under the following restrictions.

1. A certificate, under oath of the purchaser, that he is without the means of subsistence, and that he is unable to sustain life without being permitted to make such purchases. This certificate to be approved by the corps commander, to whom application is made, who may thereupon direct the sales.

Such sales shall not at one time exceed the quantity necessary to sustain the applicant and the members of his family five days.

2. Issues to destitute citizens may be made under the same restrictions, upon returns approved by the Provost-Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac.

The parties in all cases will be required to take the oath of allegiance before sales or issues are made to them.

5. Capts. BENJAMIN C. BERRY and ALLEN H. SEYMOUR, Second Regiment, New-York Cavalry, having deserted their regiment while on the march to meet the enemy, Jan. 21, 1863, and having left this army without proper authority, and continued absent up to the present time, are dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

By command of Major-General HOOKER.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. HOOKER is infusing a fresh vigor and life into the army. The impression which prevails to some extent through the country, that the Army of the Potomac has become demoralized, is without foundation. Political prejudices, and diversity of opinion as to the merits of different Generals, may have led to considerable discussion on the part of the troops, but this is all. Officer and private alike have never wavered in their patriotism and devotion for the old flag which they enlisted to defend.

New and stringent regulations for preventing desertion should have long since been adopted. I should not be surprised were the number of deserters from the armies in the East to amount to fully one hundred thousand.

The weather continues very changeable—yesterday mild and beautiful, to-day blustering and stormy.

J.

Wreck of the Ella Warley.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S SAFE RECOVERED.

The wrecking schooner Henry W. Johnson, Capt. GREEN, from the sunken steamship Ella Warley, has succeeded in getting the Adams Express Company's safe, containing $6,000, some jewelry and valuable papers.

OUR FRENCH RELATIONS.

The Position of Louis Napoleon in Mexico and the United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Interests of overshadowing import are culminating around LOUIS NAPOLEON, as Emperor of the great French nation, with startling rapidity and force. The astute observer, one who is not carried away with the fiction of the omnipotence and omniscience of NAPOLEON in his imperial sphere, cannot fail to gather evidence, day by day, that the Emperor of the French is rushing headlong toward the brink of a frightful precipice, over which, according to the now fixed and understood course of events, it appears as though he must inevitably make the blind and fatal plunge.

Our gigantic rebellion has stirred the nations of the earth to their very depths. Among the greatest of the nations thus affected is the French, and foremost in words and deeds intended to influence events in this country and on this continent stands the Emperor of France. Lured into a tripartite invasion of this continent by the absurd idea that he could barter an Austrian Duke, as a King for the Mexican Republic, for the Island of Venetia, NAPOLEON sent his contingent of land and naval forces to Mexico. This was the first fatal error of the French Emperor. Thence the declination of the star of LOUIS NAPOLEON commenced. On the instant, the Bourbon and Orleans factions gave evidence of vitality, and the very element that raised the adventurous, ambitious Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON to the throne of France began seriously to question his sagacity and honesty.

Failing to gain the much-coveted point in his continental policy—the Island of Venetia—through the tripartite coalition against Mexico, yet impelled by a foolish pride, and that species of worldly wisdom which filled his brain with vague ideas of gaining possession of gold and silver mines in Mexico, uniting the Latin race in the New World, and regulating the affairs of this world generally in the most approved Quixotic style, LOUIS NAPOLEON, of himself, undertook to carry on the invasion of Mexico, and provide for the government of that country.

We are now sufficiently informed relative to the position of the French in Mexico to declare the attempts of NAPOLEON to conquer that country and establish his rule therein, a total failure as it stands at present. Indeed, the developments of the scheme of French invasion and subjugation of Mexico, as they reach us from week to week, exhibit such a total want of ordinary knowledge and foresight, as to raise a suspicion that the authors and promoters of the enterprise are either idiots or lunatics. French frigates and transports crowded with marines and soldiers have been thrown upon the unhealthy Gulf Coast of Mexico, without tents and proper camp equipage, no means of transportation, and almost wholly without ordinary supplies—expecting to be received with open arms by the nation whose subjugation they came to achieve! And what does this French invading force meet with in Mexico? From the sea to the mountains they encounter all the diseases incidental to the country. Many of the poor French soldiers find an inglorious grave beneath the Mexican sod. Many are enfeebled and dispirited, while large numbers desert, and wander to distant parts of the country, where they follow such pursuits as their tastes may dictate. The remainder of the French army staggers onward toward the interior poorly provided for, harassed day and night by an inveterate, active and daring foe, and hearing nothing as it advances but accounts of strongly fortified passes and cities, held by powerful armies determined to fight desperately and drive the foreign invader from their country.

While these events are progressing in Mexico, LOUIS NAPOLEON, under the pressure of adverse European influences, doubtless, finds it necessary to promulgate his American policy in the form of his startling and extraordinary letter to Gen. FOREY, Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico, which purports to have been written July 3, 1862. This letter to Gen. FOREY is a bold, desperate bid for the sympathy of the European Governments. It has had its intended effect on the Government of Spain, for the Government organs of that country, the *Epoca*, and other presses of Madrid, now advocate a common action with France in the affairs of this continent. But this is directly contrary to the policy of the Democratic party in Spain, of which Gen. PRIM is the representative. England evidently begins to discover the elements of trouble which are gathering around the French Emperor, and is patiently biding her time. It is evident also that the heart of the French people is heavy under the declining prestige of their Emperor and the difficulties that begin to weigh upon the nation. Premonitions of evil tidings to come from Mexico are felt in France. Gen. FOREY is constantly sending for large reinforcements, Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, commander of the French naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, has resigned in disgust, and Rear-Admiral BOSSE has been appointed to take his place.

Under this state of affairs, the Emperor NAPOLEON himself appears to act with more desperation and foolishness than ever. He causes to be kidnapped in Egypt 1,000 negroes with which to garrison Vera Cruz, under the idea that they are proof against the *vomito prieto* of that region. This rash and inhuman act, with its attendant idea, is about on a par with the foolishness or lunacy that appears to have directed all other acts of the French in their raid upon Mexico. Egyptian negroes, or any other negroes from abroad, die as fast of the black vomit in Vera Cruz as white foreigners.

The Emperor of France has also taken it upon himself to propose terms of mediation between the warring sections of this country, to which our Government has very properly given a decided refusal. The Paris correspondent of the TIMES remarks that extreme action of the French Government relative to interference in our affairs will depend on "the attitude of the Democratic party of the North." *If the Democratic party at the North* advocates and sustains a vigorous prosecution of the war, NAPOLEON will hesitate before he proceeds to extremes in his schemes of intervention. If the Democratic party of the North clamors for peace, then NAPOLEON will at once undertake an armed intervention.

Thus matters appear to stand now. Before France or any other European Power can take any decided step calculated to influence the course of events in our own country and on this continent, developments calculated to change, if they do not wholly bring to an end, the American policy of France at least, will in all probability take place. The full weight of advices of a disastrous and disgraceful failure in Mexico will soon be felt in France. A full knowledge among the French people of the failure of the expedition to Mexico will fall with crushing weight upon the Emperor. We do not see how he is to surmount the evils which this unfortunate affair alone will throw around him.

The French Government will also be informed that the larger and better portion of the Democratic party at the North [illegible] with advocate and sustain a vigorous prosecution of the war. It will also receive the decided refusal of our Government to listen to any terms of mediation France can propose.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has doubtless been coquetting with MR. SLIDELL, and each party believes a good and mutually agreeable understanding exists between them. But the Emperor's letter to Gen. FOREY proves to be a bomb-shell in the Southern camp. The Richmond papers, in their blind belief that the Emperor is their friend, ridicules the Forey letter as an invention of some "assiduous correspondent of a New-York paper." When the South understands that the policy of the Emperor of France must necessarily be inimical to both sections of our country, it will induce some wholesome reflection on the part of our Southern brethren, the reflex of which may exhibit less confidence and friendship toward France than the rebels have heretofore manifested.

Taking into consideration all of the foregoing circumstances, we see not how the Emperor NAPOLEON is to receive the hearty and united support of any one powerful people, not even excepting his own, in the policy he is attempting to carry out in this country and on this continent. After a careful review of all the circumstances, we are led to the conclusion that the power of NAPOLEON to carry out his American policy, so monstrous and unjust in its prominent points, is happily growing less and less, and consequently we need not have that anxiety relative to the views or wishes of the Emperor of France which a different state of affairs would naturally engender.

French Intervention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was just about writing for the *Times* a few remarks on the comments of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* relating to Mr. SEWARD's reply to the offer of mediation, when I read your article of this day on that subject. It seems to me you rather understate the case, and represent it in too moderate a form. It seems to me that Mr. SEWARD's warmth, bluntness of language and pretended discourtesy is more than justified by the position lately assumed by the Emperor's Government, if carefully and impartially examined—a position completely at variance with the one apparently occupied before.

The Emperor has just declared openly, loudly, and rather theatrically, that he is henceforth to be the great upholder of the Latin race on this continent. The self-appointed Moderator of the Anglo Saxons progress on this side of the ocean and the antagonist of North America of both Slave and Free sections, His Majesty does not mince his words; they are clear, distinct and direct. It is, then, immediately after thus declaring broadly that he is *not neutral*, that the Emperor proffers his friendly, disinterested and impartial mediation! This will be pronounced by many, as it was by you, as a discourteous proceeding; but many, also, will think that it smacks pretty strongly of impertinence and impudence, and will see in it a sad proof of our downfall as a nation! Withal, this mediation scheme may not be as pregnant with danger as at first may appear, for certain comments and rumors just brought from over the sea might lead us to suppose that it is exactly what the *Courrier des Etats Unis* accuses Mr. SEWARD's dispatch to be—an electioneering move.

In judging that remarkable, rather enigmatical man, who now rules France, and has kept Europe, princes and peoples in hot water for the last ten years, we must not forget that he has a most difficult part to play, many difficulties to overcome. France, like this country, has universal suffrage; but instead of being worked by a Tammany Hall, a Mozart Hall, or a Republican General Committee, the electoral paste is manipulated by the Government, the prefects, and the reverend the clergy. On the eve of an important election, in the face of a largely increasing opposition from the liberal and clerical parties and the suffering of the working classes on whom he strongly rests his power, it is not improbable to suppose that the Emperor may have been desirous of making a great show of his efforts to alleviate the latter's sufferings, arising in great measure from the suspension of the cotton trade, and have it on the mediation scheme, which then would be but a great electioneering tactic, a kind of Imperial buncomb, one of those dazzling pyrotechnic exhibitions he is compelled almost periodically to resort to. May it be so—for it would deprive this dreaded interference of its greatest danger. Withal, let American statesmen never forget that they have to deal with a most wily antagonist, and while carrying to the utmost the observation of diplomatic *forms*, to which the greatest importance is attached by European diplomats, let them scrutinize with a searching and suspicious eye those smooth, rounded and over polite periods of which they are so lavish; never forgetting that they are traditionally the faithful disciples of TALLEYRAND, the Nestor of European diplomacy, who bequeathed to them the celebrated saw, "that speech is given to man to conceal his thoughts."

A SWISS OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1863.

WEST POINT AND ITS ELEVATION.

West Point Needs to be Elevated in Philosophy—American Idea of the Practical—State Schools Won't Do—Usefulness of West Point—How to be Improved.

THE BERKSHIRE, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

After noticing some of the popular errors in relation to West Point, I laid down this essential proposition—that West Point *is merely a school of art*; from which it may be inferred that nothing above art, however high that art may be in rank, can be reasonably expected. It is entirely true that war, in its several parts, is an art; and that, therefore, the founders of the Military Academy were not unwise in making it a school of the military art. But, ought they to have stopped there? The fact is, that all the ideas entertained of this country sixty years ago, were on a comparatively small scale. *No wars on a grand area* had taken place; no vast population had risen up; no immense wealth had accumulated; no provision for a broad and comprehensive education was made. Our colleges were on pitiably small foundations, and the scientific mind scarcely existed. It was not wholly without reason that British reviewers sneered at our literary productions, and laughed at the awkward youth who appeared upon the stage of the world's competition, so ill attired in intellectual accomplishments. A perfect illustration of what the education of the country was may be seen in JEFFERSON's determination, when the University of Virginia was founded, to import all the professors from Europe. This was a very weak notion, but it showed what JEFFERSON and most others thought of the education of the country. You allude to the Generals of the Revolution. There was not an engineer officer, and scarcely an artillery officer, not imported from Europe. I give these as illustrations of the ideas held of education and the military art when West Point was founded. Since then West Point has grown greatly and America immensely—[illegible]. The consequence is that we need statesmen, generals, savants, philosophers. A great country must be governed by great minds, or it will fall into the weak and effeminate condition of Persia, whose vast material wealth and numbers were opposed to the strong and brilliant intellect of Greece. What makes China, with three hundred millions of people, inferior to an European nation with a tenth of the number? Because China is nothing but a great school of art. It has neither religion, philosophy or education which has any ideas above material things. If you wanted a watch mended a Chinese would do it at once—if he never saw one; because his education has taught him to be a minute and patient artisan.

It was the philosophical didactics of their schools which made the Greek mind the most acute and brilliant which has ever appeared on earth, and the Romans—who availed themselves of Greek instruction—the conquerors of the world. You recollect that CÆSAR, CICERO, and such like, went to the Greek academies. I am almost afraid to speak of these old leaders in the world's civilization, lest some pert youth, who has just crossed Wall-street, with a roll of bank bills in his hand, should say "I am not *practical*." Not practical! It is time this cry at the *practical*, which is continually going up from half-educated people, should stop. A common-school education is one thing. Let it be as practical as you please. But institutions founded for a liberal education should make the mind, not the arts, the basis. Young men are not sent to Yale College to be carpenters, nor to West Point to be gunners and pontoniers, pyrotechnists, and drill-masters. They are sent to acquire the higher elements of knowledge and the best use of the human faculties.

A correspondent, in the TIMES, refers you to former reports of the Board of Reviewers, and says all the remedies have been pointed out. If they had I never saw it done. Most of the Board of Examiners of West Point are militia men and politicians. It is very rare that a man of learning, or philosophical mind, is put on the Board. Your correspondent says, that the recommended remedies are: 1. Appointments by examination; 2. A School of Practice; 3. State Institutions to prepare them in the elements. As to the *appointments*, nearly all of them are made, as well as they can be, now; and if a young man be stupid or deficient, the professors have a perfect right to reject him, and often do so; and the first six months being merely a probation, many are sent off at the end of that time. I have no faith that any mode of appointment whatever will give you a whit more talent there than you have. As to the school practice, it will only make West Point more a school of art than it is and is not needed for any purpose of education. As to State schools of military preparation, they would be *public nuisances, filled with evil and with danger*. Had they not military schools in the South? And what were they but schools of treason? The State Governments have already a great deal more power than they ought to have; and to foster State military schools, and State armies will end in breaking the country into a dozen parts. I do not undervalue West Point, by calling it a school of art. If it be so, so is Metz, Woolwich, the Polytechnic and similar institutions. And it would be mere folly to say that art did not carry with it some of the highest elements of education. It would be the grossest absurdity to say that such men as Hitchcock, Rosecrans, Mitchel, Thomas, Hooker, Heintzelman, Mansfield, Pope, Sumner, and a dozen others, were no better officers and Generals, than an equal number of half-educated men, taken from the militia. No, West Point has raised up first-rate men of their kind; men whose monuments posterity will build, and write upon them epitaphs which will shame the captious spirit of the present day. My plea is for West Point. I say it needs *to be built up*, not torn down; nor merely amended, by adding an additional amount of gunnery and pyrotechnics. It needs higher studies, and a more philosophical spirit. The science of the world has moved on, and moved into higher regions. There are the theory of political institutions, the science of society, of statistics, of political economy, of ethnology; the resources and strength of nations, and especially a minute as well as practical knowledge of our own country. What is a General, but a man of broad and firm mind, enlightened by general ideas and information? Is it impossible to raise our highest literary and scientific schools to a higher level than mere elementary knowledge? Is this Utopian? Then there is something else Utopian—the dream of nations, governed by an enlightened and virtuous public mind.

I claim for West Point a science in instruction, and a magnitude of public service, which is unequaled by the same number of persons in any country. I ask you to take up its register of names with me, and trace out its pupils, through civil and through military life, and say whether they have not repaid a hundred-fold all that the nation has ever done for them? Its two thousand pupils—from its venerable chief, at Geneva, to the last youth who left its halls for the bloody field—can exhibit as much of talent, of service, and of hard work, as any two thousand who have appeared in this country. The country knows it, and will maintain the institution, as essential to its intelligence, its success, and its glory. In saying that it is a school of art, my criticism is just. But it applies nearly as well to any other institution. The colleges have one great advantage, in the spirit and competition of their literary societies, which go far to supply the very want I have been speaking of.

My conclusion then is, that if the time at West Point were extended *to six years, and by some methods the pupils be led first to a knowledge of their own country, and next, to the discussion of broad and abstract problems, that it would be by far the most efficient school of education in the world*. Is this impossible? Then I shall have done no harm by making the suggestion, and West Point will still remain the best school of scientific art.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gain vs. Loyalty.

Among other cheerful schemes which the opponents of the integrity of the Union are pushing, for the purpose of impairing the credit of the Government and the strength of the Administration, is the following:

In certain circles City bills are held in higher estimation than National greenbacks, and for an obvious purpose all who sympathize with the secesh, and who mourn the hard fate of our "wayward sisters," do all in their power to widen the circles wherein such opinions prevail. In this set may be found bankers, merchants and lawyers, and last, though by no means least, *Government officials*. Astounding as it may seem, we have heard of an officer of the Government who, though in receipt of a munificent salary, with pickings such as a "right smart" man can run up high into the thousands, being in the constant receipt of large amounts of City bills, makes himself a willing party to the depreciation of the National "promises to pay," by sending, as often as may be, his checks into the open market, and purchasing at a discount of from 2@2½ *per centum*, the regular issue of the National Treasury. Such conduct, performed by a private citizen, would be far over the verge of treason, while in the case of a paid and sworn officer of the Government it becomes [illegible] contemptible and mean.

The [illegible] of [illegible] will not fail, sooner or later, to hold up to popular execration such detractors from our common honor, such traitors to our common wealth.

The Case of Charles M. Jefferds.

CURIOUS LEGAL ASPECT OF THE CASE—WILL THE SENTENCE OF DEATH BE EXECUTED?

CHARLES M. JEFFERDS is now in the City Prison, under sentence to be hanged on the 27th inst., a week from next Friday, having been convicted of the murder of MATTHEWS, on the 26th of June, 1860. The legal aspect of the case is somewhat extraordinary, and, as nearly three years have elapsed since the murder of WALTON and MATTHEWS, we propose to briefly recapitulate the facts, and to show exactly the present position of affairs, premising that it seems quite probable that, instead of being hung, JEFFERDS will escape all punishment whatever.

WALTON was shot while walking through one of our most frequented thoroughfares, late on Saturday night, June 26, 1860, and the murderer, who was unquestionably dressed in a light coat, was pursued by eye-witnesses and others near at hand, among whom was MATTHEWS. But as MATTHEWS was about overtaking the fugitive, the latter turned and shot him, thus checking pursuit, and facilitating his own escape.

CHARLES JEFFERDS, learning that he was suspected of the murders, gave himself up to the authorities on July 3, 1860, was indicted for murder in the first degree, kept in prison without a trial a year and fifteen days—then tried and honorably acquitted—the main ground of his defence having been that his coat on the night of the murder was dark, and that he was present in Brooklyn so soon after the murder that it would have been impossible for him to have committed the deed. At the time of this first acquittal there was an indictment pending against JEFFERDS for murder in the second degree in the case of MATTHEWS, but, as the testimony in that case was substantially the same as that in the case of WALTON, the District-Attorney, Mr. WATERBURY, did not prosecute it, and JEFFERDS was set at liberty.

But four months after, Nov. 16, 1861, JEFFERDS was arrested on the basis of what was called fresh evidence, and indicted for the murder of MATTHEWS. The old indictment for murder in the second degree was quashed, and JEFFERDS was tried Dec. 23, 1861, for murder in the first degree. It will be remembered that the principal testimony against JEFFERDS was that of a police-officer who had been employed to track him, and who swore to certain admissions of JEFFERDS relative to the killing of WALTON and MATTHEWS. JEFFERDS, in his defence, relied, as before, mainly upon the proofs of *alibi*. But JEFFERDS was convicted, and on the first Saturday in January, 1862, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison, at hard labor, for a year, and to be hung on February 26, 1863.

It is a curious fact connected with the case that, on this second trial, though ably defended by Messrs. JAS. T. BRADY and ROBT. D. HOLMES, JEFFERDS was prevented from availing himself of the services of the counsel who had procured his first acquittal—Hon. A. OAKEY HALL—who at the time of the second trial was District-Attorney elect.

Nevertheless, JEFFERDS' counsel have been active and efficient in procuring a review of his case, which they brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court in November last, on a writ of error, and on exceptions to the Judges rulings during the trial and charge to the jury. It is also claimed that his sentence was illegal, as it has already been decided that the Court had no legal existence on the day the sentence was pronounced. The Supreme Court has the case under advisement, and it is understood that they have not decided because they are awaiting a copy of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of SHEPHERD. It is now believed by many that *JEFFERDS' case rests on much the same basis of law* as that of SHEPHERD, and excellent lawyers have pronounced the opinion that since SHEPPARD escaped the execution of his sentence, JEFFERDS must likewise escape.

Altogether the case is one of the most remarkable in criminal jurisprudence, and the decision of the Supreme Court will be awaited with general interest. If adverse to JEFFERDS there can, of course, be an appeal to the Court above, so that there seems to be no probability that the death sentence will be carried into execution.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Sixteenth Annual Report.

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS—IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR HEALTH AND GENERAL CONDITION—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, ETC.

The Commissioners of Emigration have just completed the sixteenth annual report of their proceedings, and of the condition of the peculiar interests under their charge. 1862, like 1860 and 1861, shows a great diminution of the number of emigrants arriving at this port, in comparison with others, since 1847. Like the previous three years, 1862 was marked by a much improved state of health and general condition of emigrants, and the greatly diminished number of those requiring hospital treatment or other immediate relief on their first landing. The whole number of emigrants arrived at this port during the year was 12,000 more than during the preceding year. The number in the hospitals and of those otherwise receiving support or pecuniary assistance from the Board is less than in any former year; and although the decreased number of persons paying commutation reduced the income of the Commission much below that of most former years, yet the improved system and economy of their establishments, together with diminished county claims, enabled them to meet the current expenditures of the year, and to extinguish all debts, with the exception of those secured by mortgage on their real estate, and contracted principally in the purchase or improvement of their lands. There are no outstanding debts or claims, except such as are in dispute or in litigation. The labors of the Commissioners have been greatly diminished by improvements in the system, and their duties and responsibilities have been lessened by the operation of the law in relation to the removal of the Quarantine.

The whole number of passengers landed at this port during the year 1862 was 105,362. Of these, 29,076 were citizens, or persons not subject to bonds or commutation was paid, or bonds executed, showing an increase in alien emigrants to 16,777 over 1861, and 26,886 less than in 1860; 3,016 less than in 1859; 2,869 less than in 1858, and 107,467 less than in 1857; whilst the proportion to the average of former years, since 1847, is much less than half. Of these emigrants, 33,217 were from Ireland, 27,740 from Germany, 7,975 from England, and 8,374 from other countries. The number cared for and treated in the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island, was 3,247; the number in the Lunatic Asylum was 151—number remaining, 66; and in the City Asylum, 9. The total number of cases of small-pox treated was 86. The number of sick sent to the New-York and to the St. Vincent Hospitals was 37; number returned to Europe at their own request, 160; forwarded to various places inland and to Canada, 178; number supplied with board and lodging, 3,849; number buried, 279; provided with situations, 3,636; number relieved and forwarded in the several counties of the State, and chargeable to the Commission, 2,343. Grand total of destitute alien emigrants landed at the port of New-York during the past five years, who were relieved, forwarded and provided with employment by the Commission, in the State and City of New-York during 1862, 16,358. The whole number of days *spent in the State Emigrant Hospital and Refuge, on* Ward's Island, was 267,280.

The following amounts of moneys were received for the purposes named:

Amount of moneys received in reply to letters written from the Emigrant Landing Depot, for recently arrived emigrants, and applied to their forwarding	$11,748 08
Amount of moneys received at Emigrant Landing Depot in anticipation of arrival of emigrants	7,241 37
Amount of moneys received at office for, and applied to the aid and forwarding of emigrants chargeable to this Commission	3,312 88
Amount of moneys received at office of the Irish Emigrant Society from friends of recently arrived emigrants and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants chargeable to this Commission	2,405 78
Amount of moneys received at office of agent at Albany for, and applied to, the same purpose	166 00

The Commissioners hold in fee 105 acres of land on Ward's Island, together with appurtenant water rights and marsh. The land is good and the location healthy; and as the occupants sometimes number 2,000, the extent of ground is not unnecessarily great. Extensive improvements have been made from time to time in the land and in the buildings. The value of the products of about 50 acres under cultivation, has been estimated at $7,635. The whole cost of buildings and improvements on Ward's Island has been about $300,000.

The whole number of inmates, whether diseased in the hospital, or infirm and helpless in the other departments, during the year, was 3,247, being 1,000 less than in [illegible] less than in the year preceding. The average weekly number at any one time was about [illegible]. The net cost of support of the [illegible] Hospital and Refuge was $40,144 40, being [illegible] less than in 1861, [illegible] less than in 1860, [illegible] less than in 1859, [illegible] less than in 1858, and [illegible] less than in 1857, amounting to considerably less than one-half the expense of that year, and one-fourth the expense in 1854. The average annual cost, including the compensation of physicians, surgeons and attendants, and all other expenses, was nearly $72 44 a head. The percentage of mortality on all cases under treatment, in the Hospital and Refuge, was 5.12. The average number of patients in the Hospital throughout the year, both medical and surgical, was 375.

The Commissioners speak favorably of the establishment at Castle Garden, for the exclusive landing-place of emigrants, which has now been in operation seven years. By comparison with former years, it is shown that the number of steamers landing passengers at Castle Garden has increased from 23, bringing 5,111 passengers in 1856, to 109, bringing 34,247 passengers in 1860, to 96, bringing 21,110 passengers in 1861, and to 100 steamers bringing 33,000 passengers in 1862. None of the vessels landing passengers at Castle Garden were overcrowded, as was formerly the case—the average number per vessel being 172. A register of the destination of passengers was kept last year, showing that 29,312 reported their intended destination to be the State of New-York; 7,500 Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; 6,319 to New-England; 2,939 to the Southern States; 16,900 to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and California; and 6,886 to Kansas, Nebraska, Canada, &c., &c. The plan of enabling families destined for the interior, to proceed on their journey without sacrifice of their property, by making small advances on a pledge of baggage, or other portable property, without interest or any additional charge, is reported to have worked well, and been productive of good results. The whole amount advanced since the plan was adopted, in 1856, has been $21,941, on which there remains due $1,490 73 by 131 families. In this connection, the Commissioners ask for authority to sell at auction such property as is not reclaimed after a given time. The arrangements of the department for letters and messages for the emigrants have been of excellent effect. During the year 1862, there were 3,063 letters written for newly-arrived passengers, to which 1,001 answers were received at Castle Garden, containing $11,748 08. Remittances, amounting to $7,241 37, were also received in anticipation of the arrival of the passengers. Besides the above moneys, the several amounts of $3,312 88, $2,405 78 and $166 were received at this office, at the office of the Irish Emigrant Society, and at the office of the agent at Albany, and applied to the forwarding of recently arrived emigrants. The lease under which Castle Garden was held by the Commissioners expired in May, 1859. The title of the property, with the building, wharf, &c., is in litigation, the Commissioners still holding under the authority of the City Comptroller. But, whatever the decision of the Courts may be, the Commissioners recommend a renewal of the lease as soon as possible. In relation to the vexed subject of the Quarantine Hospitals, the Commissioners again call the attention of the Legislature to their reasons, given in a former report, why they and the fund specially intrusted to them should be relieved from all connection with the Government or expenses of the Marine Hospital and Quarantine. The report closes with a financial statement, showing that the indebtedness at the close of the year 1862 was as follows:

Amount of bond and mortgage	$207,500 00		
Amount due counties and institutions for support of emigrants	2,500 00		
Total		$210,000 00	
Less balance in bank, Dec. 31, 1862	$17,744 73		
Less amount on deposit in New-York Life Ins. and Trust Co., at 4 per cent	6,000 12		
Less amount on deposit in U. S. Trust Co., at 3 per cent	38,000 00		
Less amount invested in 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes	50,000 00		
Less amount deposited with Assistant Treasurer of United States, (in gold,) at 4 per cent	1,325 00	106,337 91	103,462 09
Being less than at the close of the year 1861			103,254 73

The Observance of Lent.

Yesterday being Ash-Wednesday was the commencement of the Lenten season, and was appropriately observed in the various Episcopal and Catholic Churches. At Trinity Church the service was altogether choral, and participated in by a large congregation. Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Assistant Minister of Trinity, said Morning Prayer to the Creed, *Rev. Dr. Forbes reading the Lessons. The rest of Morning* Prayer, with the Litany, was intoned by Rev. Mr. Lamson, of the American Chapel, in Paris. Instead of the "Proper Psalms," the third selection, "Miserere mei, Deus" and "Quemadmodum" was chanted, and instead of the "Venite," the portion of Psalms appointed for Ash Wednesday. Instead of the "Te Deum," the Canticle; "Benedicite omnia opera Domini" was sung in plain chant, the Apostles' instead of the Nicene Creed being intoned by Rev. Mr. Lamson and the congregation. Rev. Dr. Vinton performed the Ante-Communion service, Rev. Mr. Lamson reading the Epistle and Rev. Dr. Forbes the Gospel. An able discourse was preached by Dr. Ogilby, showing the character of the Fast and its special adaptation to these times.

The anthem was by Dr. CUTLER, the organist, and was impressively rendered by the choir. A meeting for prayer was held at 3 P. M. The following is the order of service during Lent at Trinity Church:

Regular daily service throughout Lent at 9 and 3 o'clock. Every Wednesday and Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, a full choral service and lecture. Evening prayer at 3.

In Holy, or Passion Week, the last week in Lent, coming on the 30th of March, there will be daily choral service and lectures at 11. Evening prayer at 3.

On Easter Even, April 4, at the afternoon service, Rt. Rev. the Bishop (POTTER) will administer confirmation in Trinity Church.

In the Catholic Churches ashes were distributed, and the sign of the cross marked upon the foreheads of the kneeling to remind them that "man is but dust." During Holy Week the service of "tenebrae" will be performed. Most Reverend the Archbishop HUGHES has promulgated the following regulations to be observed at this season:

1. All the "week-days" of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh-meat is allowed in this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.

3. The use of flesh-meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash Wednesday.

4. The abstinence from flesh-meat on Palm Sunday, and on the Tuesday following Palm Sunday, which has hitherto been observed in this diocese, is dispensed with.

5. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

6. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh-meat at the same meal.

7. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter, or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

8. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh-meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons: 1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3d, persons who are only attaining their growth; 4th, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; 5th, those who are enfeebled by old age.

The public religious exercises during Lent, in the churches of the City, to commence each evening at 7½ o'clock, will be: On Monday in the Church of the Nativity and Assumption (German) and St. Michael's. On Tuesday in St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's (French,) and Holy Cross. On Wednesday at St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer's, St. Francis Assisium (German,) St. Francis Xavier's, St. Anne's, and Annunciation, Manhattanville. On Thursday in the Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. Columba's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus', and St. Laurence's, Yorkville. On Friday in St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Nicholas', Most Holy *Redeemer's, Immaculate Conception B. V. M.*, and St. Boniface's (German.)

Sale of the Tubal Cain's Cargo.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER sold at the Union Stores (Brooklyn) yesterday the cargo of the prize steamer *Tubal Cain*, with the following results:

1,356 bars of iron, weighing 25 tons, 36 cwt. 3 qrs., sold for $72 50 per ton; 473 bundles iron, weighing 19 tons, 11 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs., brought $75 50 per ton; 50 boxes Budd's Pat Tern C 14x20 tin plates, $8 75 per box; 777 bags coarse Liverpool salt sold for 70 cents per bag; 240 bags fine Liverpool salt, 80 cents per bag; 60 dozen dip chambers, $22 50 per dozen; 16 cases sewed kip brogans, $1,075; 16 cases sewed army brogans, a portion mouldy, total, 930 pairs, $850; 19 cases sewed army brogans, a portion mouldy, total, 1,170 pairs, $850; 17 cases calf navy shoes, a portion mouldy, total, 1,347 pairs, $950; 3 cases sewed russet ties, hobnailed, total, 210 pairs, $105; 4 cases men's calf congress gaiters, 238 pairs, a portion mouldy, $280; 3 cases of men's calf congress gaiters, double soles, 255 pairs, $300; 2 cases men's gaiters, a portion mouldy, $230; 1 case, containing 20 cartons twilled silk and cotton handkerchiefs, each 10 pieces of 7 handkerchiefs, and 10 cartons twilled silk and cotton handkerchiefs, damaged, $8 75; 2 cases white metal military buttons, each 100 gross, $67 50; 8 bales army blankets, 60x80, 7½ pounds each, 50 pairs, 460 bales damaged, $900; 1 case, 140 dozen sets women's Marseilles collars and cuffs, $115; 1 case, 143½ dozen women's Marseilles collars and cuffs, and 3 dozen women's Marseilles collars, $116; 1 case containing men's light pants, alpaca coats, &c., $660; 1 case men's cotton half hose, $375; 3 cases men's cotton undershirts, $1,000. The whole sale will probably realize upwards of $20,000.

Eighth-avenue Railroad to Harlem River.

On Tuesday evening last, a meeting of the citizens and property-owners was held at Dillon's Hotel, Manhattanville, corner of Manhattan-street and Broadway, for the purpose of having that part of the City of New-York made adaptable for the speedy running of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars to the Harlem River, and the beautifying of the northwesterly section of New-York City in various ways and methods such as may receive public approval.

The meeting was called to order by the nomination of Ex-Mayor TIEMANN as Chairman.

Among the gentlemen present were THOMAS MANCES, Esq., President; Messrs. WM. DUNNING, Robert Marshall, D. S. Jackson, Jr., Wm. P. Dickson, Alex. H. Lewis, D. H. Knapp, I. Bernheimer, Wm. E. Waring, &c.

Ex-Mayor TIEMANN, on taking the Chair, made a few introductory remarks in favor of the objects for which they had assembled, and said that if all failed on the part of the Common Council to give aid in the matter, the people themselves would have to accomplish, to which he would cheerfully lend a helping hand. [Applause.]

Mr. MANCES said: It is about fourteen years since the running of the Eighth-avenue cars commenced, and I am very sorry to say that since that time no way has yet been planned for us to go to the south part of the City of New-York, unless in those old omnibuses, with their broken windows. I am connected with the interests of the City, and do all in my power to benefit its interests; and I cannot refrain from saying, and that, too, with regret, that so little attention has been paid to the necessary improvements of the streets and highways in this locality. This property, worth millions of dollars, only requires to be brought into the market for its real value to be appreciated.

I call you all to join in this work cheerfully and heartily, and when you do so all will go on well. [Applause, and "We are ready to go."] You are all asked this evening to come forward and sign the memorial or petition lying on the desk before our respected Chairman, the worthy Ex-Mayor. I now call upon you to come forward and demand that your petition be presented in the Aldermen's room, and if they do not hear it, we will surround, and if necessary, smoke up the City Hall until they do so. [Laughter.]

Messrs. DUNNING and KNAPP followed, and the meeting resolved to have their views fully carried out, and then adjourned.

The National Freedman's Association.

The work of the National Freedman's Association is rapidly increasing. During the present month seventy packages—nearly all barrels or dry goods boxes, filled with various articles, principally clothing, for the contrabands—have been received. The Association, which began its labors in aid only of the blacks in South Carolina, has been enabled, through liberal contributions, to extend its operations to other fields. Through its efforts the freedmen at Port Royal, and in our lines throughout the Department of the South, are now, and have been in better condition than formerly, and much better than the same class at many other points. Therefore, it was deemed best to divide the contributions; goods have sent to North Carolina and elsewhere; and on Saturday 21 boxes of clothing were shipped to St. Louis, for the contrabands within the lines of our Western armies. An equal quantity was, at the same time, put on board the steamer *Arago*, which is expected to sail to-day for Port Royal.

The Association has agencies in nearly all the large cities and villages in the Union, whence new and cast-off garments and shoes for women and children, and cloth which can be made into garments, are constantly received for distribution. The number of garments so far given to contrabands is nearly 50,000, besides about 5,500 yards of new material for the same. The gifts include 4,000 packages of provisions and general merchandise for sustenance and employment; 17,000 books, pamphlets and papers, and many hundred boxes of miscellaneous articles.

The Association has dispatched South nearly one hundred and fifty superintendents and teachers of the contrabands, and although the field would seem to be occupied, Gen. SAXTON has just sent hither for six additional teachers, who will go forward anon to assist in the work of instructing the three thousand blacks already under the care of the teachers. The labors of the freedmen at Port Royal have accomplished *the planting of fifteen thousand acres of land with cotton, and the result of this, the first year's* operations, it is held, proves conclusively that cotton can be profitably cultivated by free labor in South Carolina.

The first anniversary of the Association will soon occur, and we understand that the event will be duly commemorated by a public meeting at Cooper Institute, where, on the 22d of February, last year, the Association was called into existence, in response to an appeal "to the benevolent and philanthropic of the land."

Department of the East.

Gen. WOOL is actively engaged, in completing his arrangements for the successful exercise of his military authority in the State of New-Jersey. Deserters and soldiers guilty of other offences continue to be discovered throughout the entire limits of the Department, especially in the New-Jersey district. One day last week a regiment of cavalry while passing through the town of Elizabeth lost thirteen men by desertion. The secession sympathizers of the place aided the deserters by furnishing them with citizens' clothes. A considerable space of the Park Barracks has been set apart for the accommodation of prisoners. It is thought that the recent severe measures of the Government concerning desertion will have a speedy and salutary effect upon the regiments in this Department. The coöperation of all loyal citizens is asked for and demanded in the matter of arresting delinquents. Provost Marshal DRAPER is contemplating the removal of his headquarters to the third floor of the building he now occupies. The increased business devolving upon him and his assistants demands more room than that at present devoted to military use.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New-York City, Feb. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—Capt. H. C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, having been ordered to report for duty at these Headquarters in accordance with Special Orders No. 55, paragraph 13, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Feb. 9, 1863, is hereby attached to these Headquarters, and will receive orders accordingly.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Great Frigate-ram Dunderberg.

HER DIMENSIONS, ARMAMENT AND POWER.

Mr. WM. H. WEBB, the noted shipbuilder, has in course of construction, at his yard foot of Fifth-street, East River, the greatest engine of naval warfare that has ever yet been set afloat—an iron-plated Monitor-ram, to be called the *Dunderberg*. Her dimensions will be: entire length, 375 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet; breadth of beam, 68 feet; draft of water, 19 feet. Her keel is very narrow, the under part of the vessel presenting a perfectly flat surface about 20 feet in width. Her engines are to be of 5,000 horse power, and her tonnage measurement 7,000 tons. Her strength of build may be imagined when we state that her upper works, above the water line, will comprise seven feet of solid oak, with an outer covering of four and a-half to five inches of iron armor. Commencing at the water line, her bulwarks (of the thickness just mentioned) incline inward at an angle of 45 degrees and below the water line her build inclines at the same angle toward the keel—thus presenting a 7 feet ram on both sides along her whole length. Below the lowest point of this ram her stock build inclines less acutely (not more than 5 degrees) and is 4 feet thick of solid oak, covered to the depth of 8 feet by 4-inch iron plates. Her forward ram, which will be entirely submerged, is very sharp, about 20 feet *long and supported, from the bow of the vessel, inwards, by about 30 feet of massive oaken timbers*. The officers' quarters, unlike those in the other monitor rams, are all above the water line. Her movement is of the propeller order—one screw on each side of the kelson, while the stern extends about 8 feet beyond them, thus completely submerging the propellers and making it impossible for an opponent's shot to injure them. The *Dunderberg* will also be provided with two rudders, so that if the steering apparatus of one should be injured the other can be immediately put into operation. She will be provided with two iron turrets, each carrying two 15-inch guns, and her entire armament is rated, (according to the *Naval Register*,) at ten guns, but it is much greater; precisely how much cannot yet be made known. Her entire cost will not fall short of $4,000,000. When completed, she will present an elliptical shape, and, when fully manned for action, will be the largest, heaviest, strongest iron frigate afloat, while, at the same time, she will be the "ugliest customer" for rebels or invaders to try their metal with. She was originally designed for harbor defence; but combines within herself all the requisites of a thorough-going sea-steamer, and will prove as effective on the wide ocean as when guarding a seaport. She will be completed in about six months time.

The Custom-House Frauds.

Articles in some of the City papers, relating to frauds in the Custom-house in New-York, might give the impression that Madame [illegible] was in some manner implicated in the frauds. Such, however, is

...the case. The investigation established clearly, and to the entire satisfaction of all engaged in it, that she was not only free from all fraud or blame, but that she herself had been defrauded by her broker and the Custom-house officials who acted in concert with him. Madame Huestel handed to her broker correct invoices of her goods upon which to make the entry, and at the same time gave to him money with which to pay the duties. The broker, without her knowledge or assent, made out, fraudulently, papers by means of which he passed the goods without paying the proper amount of duties. The money thus saved he put in his own pocket, Madame Huestel not receiving one farthing of it. As soon as her attention was called to the matter she detected and exposed the fraud that had been practiced upon herself and the revenue officers.

She is not only free from all blame or complicity in the frauds, but has herself suffered much inconvenience and loss thereby, and has cheerfully rendered all the aid in her power to the revenue officers in ferreting out the guilty parties. F. HUESTEL.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1863.

Board of Education.

CAUTION TO CONTRACTORS.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening the following resolution, reported by the Finance Committee, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board will not confirm the award of any contract made by School Officers for mason, carpenter or other work in the erection, alteration or repairing of any school building, if the party to whom such contract is awarded has heretofore made assignments, or permitted liens to be filed against the Board of Education, by means of which the work on said building has been delayed, or the Board of Education been put to the expense and inconvenience of defending suits at law.

Some routine business was transacted, and after a very brief session the Board adjourned to the first Wednesday in March.

Eleventh Regiment Promenade.

To-morrow night the Eleventh Regiment New-York State Militia will give a grand Promenade Concert and Ball, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The band of this regiment enjoys a deservedly high reputation, and we have no doubt the good people of Brooklyn will turn out by the hundreds to hear the sweet music, and dance merrily till morn.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, WM. MONTAGUE, a native of London, 32 years of age, painter by trade, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday. The circumstances connected with this forgery are somewhat peculiar. It appears that the District-Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, acting as the attorney of JOHN DE LA MONTAGNE, who is now in Europe, drew a check on the Broadway Bank for $183 75, payable to the order of WM. DE LA MONTAGNE, father of JOHN, who lives at No. 149 Madison-street. The check was deposited in the Post-office and directed to No. 139 Madison, that being the old number of JOHN DE LA MONTAGNE's residence before the recent renumbering of the street. The letter-carrier delivered the letter as directed, and the similarity of the names MONTAGNE and MONTAGUE, naturally led MRS. MONTAGUE, to whom the letter was delivered, to suppose that it was intended for her husband. When he came home it was opened by him, and although he discovered that it was intended for another person, yet he was tempted by the coincidence in the names, to indorse the check, (merely adding "de la" before his own name,) and dispose of it to one JOSEPH CONNELLY, who, in depositing it in a bank for collection, discovered that the indorsement was a forgery. It is rather curious that the renumbering of a street should be followed by such a coincidence in the names of an old and a new number, and that this very coincidence should tempt a man to the commission of a felony.

ERRORS IN THE CITY POSTAL SYSTEM.—Perhaps in no other large city are the regulations of the Post-office Department so inadequate as in New-York; certainly, this is the truth in reference to European capitals. We might even go further, and pronounce some of them positively unfair. An instance came to our notice, the other day, where a letter had been deposited in one of the branch offices, and in place of a one-cent stamp, which was sufficient to insure its delivery—owing, we presume, to the writer being without such at the time—a three-cent one was put upon it instead. This more than paid the charge of carriage by two cents, nevertheless the stamp was canceled in going through the mail, and the letter held for postage. This is a piece of injustice which should be corrected at once. Our mail facilities are not sufficient to permit of any such exacting requirements. Another fact deserving notice is, that it consumes as much time in hearing from a letter sent to the upper part of the City—say to Yorkville, for instance—as in the case of one dispatched to either Boston or Philadelphia. Let us have reform in these matters by all means.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—At about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the shoe-store of M. ALEXANDER, No. 396 Bowery. The flames soon extended to the adjoining stores, Nos. 394½, 394 and 392, the stock in each of which was considerably damaged. Mr. ALEXANDER's loss will amount to about $1,500. His stock is fully insured. No. 394½ was occupied as a crockery-store by GEORGE ALLEN. The damage to his stock and fixtures is about $2,000. JOSEPH MAY occupied No. 394 as a clothing-store. His loss by fire and water is $1,500. He is insured for $1,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. No. 392 was occupied as a jewelry store by GEO. CHASE. His loss is about $500. He is fully insured in the Firemen's Insurance Company. All of the buildings above-named belong to WM. B. ASTOR. No. 396 is entirely destroyed. The others are small two-story brick structures, and, although much damaged, may be repaired. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A SHREWD DIAMOND THIEF CAUGHT.—ANTONIO DE ESPARA, a native of the Island of Cuba, was taken into custody yesterday, upon the charge of stealing a diamond ring, valued at $100, from the store of MR. SAMUEL HAMMOND, No. 41 William-street. The accused and another person entered the store, and stated to the clerk in attendance that they desired to purchase a diamond ring. They were accordingly shown quite a number of the articles, all of which were carefully examined by the pretended purchasers. When the clerk's back was turned for a moment, ESPARA slyly pocketed the $100 ring, and at the same time put in its place a ring very much resembling it, but which was worth only about $3. The fraud was discovered before the thief left the store, but he managed to escape by the assistance of his accomplice. He was secured, however, through the vigilance of the First Ward Police, and Justice CONNOLLY held him to bail in the sum of $1,000.

AN EXCITING AFFRAY AMONG DRY GOODS CLERKS.—About 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, between four and five hundred young men, most of whom are reported to be dry goods clerks, and members of the "Early Closing Association," formed in procession and marched through Catharine and several other streets in that vicinity. When they had arrived opposite to the store of RILEY & BROTHERS, No. 31 Catharine-street, some of the party commenced throwing stones at the above-named store, thereby breaking the glass of the doors and windows, and otherwise seriously injuring the premises. Four or five of the ringleaders were promptly arrested, and yesterday they were taken before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for examination. The whole difficulty, it appears, grew out of the feeling which has recently been engendered between clerks in favor of, and those opposed to, the early closing movement.

CHARGED WITH PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A woman named CATHARINE MCCARTY, was arrested by officer QUINN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, upon the charge of passing well-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Seneca Falls Bank. The accused, who is an old offender, has been in the habit of sending out two small girls, one of which is her daughter, to pass off these spurious bills upon the shopkeepers in the Seventeenth Ward. The bills are new and calculated to deceive good judges. Justice STEERS held the prisoner for examination.

SERIOUSLY STABBED.—A man named MURPHY was very seriously stabbed, at an early hour yesterday morning, in Cherry-street, by a longshoreman named PENDERGAST. The wounds were inflicted under the right shoulder-blade, and the injured man now lies in a critical condition at his residence in Cherry-street. PENDERGAST was immediately arrested by Officer COONEY, of the Fourth Precinct, and is held to await the result of the injuries.

A GOOD PAPER.—THE PEACE PARTY SHOWN UP.—The New-York *Illustrated News*, of Feb. 28, abounds with capital and timely illustrations, of which the principal one shows up in absolute portraiture the "Submissionists in Council," referring to the recent Peace Party at Delmonico's. Each and every individual present is photographed, and the grouping is evidence that the paper really had its "special artist on the spot."

WASHINGTON'S birthday will be celebrated under the auspices of the Republican Central Committee, by a supper, with speeches and music, at the City Assembly Rooms, on Saturday evening, Feb. 21. Our Republican friends are invited to bring their ladies. See advertisement.

DISEASED SCALPS.—DR. B. C. PERRY, whose advertisement can be found elsewhere, opens up a vista of enjoyable vanity to all who have become prematurely bald, by promising miraculous cures for diseased scalps and professional interference with further loss of hair.

NEW-JERSEY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWARK.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the buildings of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, near the depot of that Company at Newark, which consumed a large brick building 100x20 feet, used for storing wood, also a large building containing four locomotives—the *Passaic*, *Hudson*, *Orange* and *Paquest*. The latter was undergoing repairs. Three of the engines were first-class and cost $10,000 each. They were all destroyed, together with the machinery and tools of the machine-shop. A small building, and some lumber sheds belonging to Messrs. EAGLES & Co., wagon-makers, were also consumed, and also a frame tenement occupied by an Irish family, and owned by a Mr. SWEENEY. The fire raged for nearly four hours. The loss of the Morris and Essex Company is estimated at about $65,000; fully insured in the Mechanics' and New-Jersey Insurance Companies of Newark. The loss of Messrs. EAGLES & Co. was about $1,000—insured in New-York. Mr. SWEENEY's loss is about $800—fully insured. The fire will not in any way impede the travel on the road, which continued yesterday as usual. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no fire was ever used in the building where it originated.

OBSERVANCE OF LENT IN NEWARK.—Rt. Rev. Bishop BAYLEY, of the Diocese of Newark, (R. C.) has issued a pastoral circular to his clergy, inclosing the usual regulations for the proper observance of Lent, and in connection therewith calling the attention of pastors of churches to the alarming increase of drunkenness in the diocese, and exhorting them to use the present holy season to endeavor to break up all the grog-shops in each parish, and to excite in the minds of their flocks such a horror of the sin of intemperance as shall effectually cure the evil. The Bishop, in his letter, also adverts to the unhappy condition of the country, and directs the addition to the other penitential offices the use of the Collect *Pro Pace* with the proper masses.

MATTERS AT TRENTON.—On Monday, in the House, there was no quorum. In the Senate, the only important bill introduced was one by Mr. CROWELL, of Union, to permit the soldiers of the State to vote by proxy. The proceedings yesterday were not important, with the exception of the passage by the House of a supplement to the act relative to a geological survey of the State, which survey, after being only partly completed, was discontinued some five years since. It is now proposed to resume it, under the direction of Prof. WM. COOK, who is said to be a most competent person. The survey, if properly completed, cannot fail to be most important in its results upon the agricultural and mineralogical interests of the State.

FIRE IN A RAILROAD CAR.—Yesterday morning one of the passenger cars on the Bloomfield Railroad took fire on the down trip, between East and West Bloomfield. Although the passengers were considerably alarmed, no harm was done, save a slight damage to the car.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 93½, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 2, 33, 34, 35, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1077, 1271, 1275, 1345, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1387, 1415, 1417, 1421, 1427, 1433, 73, 611, 1437, 1439, 1443, 1449, 1453. *Part II.*—Nos. 934, 1478, 1484, 1486, 416, 1000, 912, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1500, 1420, 1508, 1512, 1514, 1518, 1520, 1524, 1526, 1528.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 45, 241, 233, 335, 336, 353, 151.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 853, 1553, 1145, 1447, 1127, 3111, 1495, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621. *Part II.*—Nos. 1552, 318, 1482, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1682, 1684, 1696, 1690, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716.

Insurance—Change of Ownership without Notice to the Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice [illegible].

George Hoffman and William Place vs. The Ætna Fire Insurance Company.—The plaintiffs bring this action as successors of Hoffman, Place & Co., to recover on a policy of Insurance, issued by the defendants, on the contents of the store No. 60 Duane-street, in this City, for $8,300. The stock of goods was partially destroyed by fire in June, 1860, and the plaintiffs lay their damages at $4,919 16, for which they ask judgment.

The defence is, that the plaintiffs never furnished preliminary proof of the loss alleged, as required by the conditions of the policy, and that the insurance was on property belonging to other parties, the Company having never been notified of the change of ownership until after the alleged loss; also, that the stock was insured in another Company for about $6,000, thus making the defendants liable, if at all, for only about half of the loss alleged. It is also claimed that the loss was, in the first place, greatly exaggerated, and that under the policy such exaggeration voids it.

Case still on.

Sanford and Fowler for plaintiff; Wakeman and Latting for defendant.

Partnership Sale—Parties Held Jointly Liable, Although not Partners.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mason.

Jeremiah Wilbur vs. Richard Taylor and Daniel S. Glass.—This was an action to recover the price of 40 tons of coal, alleged to have been sold by the plaintiff in 1859, to the defendants, as partners, under the firm name of Taylor & Glass.

The defence was a denial of the partnership, and the delivery of the coal. It was clearly proven that the defendant Taylor was not a member of the firm of Taylor & Glass, but that his son was the senior partner of the firm. The partner named Taylor testified that their firm did not purchase the coal of the plaintiff, and the defendant Taylor testified that he purchased the coal on his own private account, and then sold it, or a part of it, to Taylor & Glass. The plaintiff testified that he sold the coal to Taylor & Glass; that the defendant Taylor was introduced to him as of that firm. The broker's testimony corroborated the plaintiff. He also testified that when he solicited the firm to make purchases, he was referred by Mr. Glass to the defendant Taylor. The written order given by the plaintiff to the defendant Taylor for the delivery of the coal to Taylor & Glass, and their receipt signed by Glass, were introduced.

A motion was made for nonsuit, which the Court declined to grant. The Court also refused to charge the jury that there was no evidence to hold Glass, or that Taylor was not liable because he was not a member of the firm of Taylor & Glass. The whole case being submitted to the jury a verdict was rendered against both the defendants for the full amount claimed—$261 12.

S. M. Parsons for plaintiff; S. T. Freeman & Jas. Ferguson for defendants.

Liability of Indorsers—A Prior Indorser Cannot Sue a Subsequent Indorser.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Goodwin vs. Chatterton.—This was an action on promissory notes, of which the plaintiff was payee and the defendant indorser.

A demurrer was interposed, upon which the Court rendered the following opinion:

Of course, on all negotiable paper, no prior party to the instrument can, *prima facie*, sue as a subsequent party. A prior indorser of a promissory note can no more sue a subsequent indorser than the maker can sue the payee. On its face, the maker is liable to the payee, and the payee to the person to whom he indorses it, and if the indorsee indorses it, he is liable to his indorsee; but in the case above referred to, it is settled that it may be shown it was the intention of the second indorser to become surety to the payee for the payment of the note, and that the payee gave value upon the faith of such security. If the complaint in this case under consideration contained allegations of this nature, this demurrer could not be sustained. But nothing of the kind appears; the complaint contains no special allegations, and is framed precisely as if the plaintiff was a subsequent indorser, suing a prior one.

The second ground of demurrer is not tenable.

Judgment for the defendant on the first ground of demurrer, unless plaintiff amend his complaint within ten days.

The defendant, having failed in one of his grounds of demurrer, no costs will be allowed to either party on the demurrer.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Eagle vs. Keyser, Register, &c.—Motion denied.

Philips et als. vs. Andrews et als.—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Smythe, &c., vs. Filquoit, &c.; Moffat vs. Moffat, &c.; Sweets vs. Stanley; Brainard vs. Sheridan; Balson vs. Balson.—Orders granted.

Ross, Assignee, &c., vs. Orvise, &c.—Order granted, and Hon. Robert H. Livingston appointed Receiver, &c.

Mowry vs. Caldwell and another.—Judgment for plaintiff for the relief demanded in the complaint and damages directed to be assessed by a jury at one of the Trial Terms of this Court. (See 4 Duer, 683.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Hill vs. Oakley.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Young vs. Young.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Stewart vs. Ramsey.—Findings settled.

Nichols vs. Childs.—Defendant may amend within five days, if he fails to do so judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer.

Webb vs. Van Zandt.—Motion for judgment and receiver granted provided the plaintiff, within ten days, discontinues his other action against the defendant for the same cause, otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

Mitchell vs. Sellreg, et al.—Judgment for defendant, findings to be settled on motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 18, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	[illegible]		300 Erie Railway	[illegible]	
5,000 do	96½		200 do	[illegible]	
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	97½		100 do	s30	77
7,000 do	97		150 do	s10	77
7,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	91		100 do		77½
6,000 do	91½		300 do	b30	77½
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5 yr. Reg.	[illegible]		100 do	b30	77½
3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	[illegible]		100 do		77½
500 do	103½		700 Erie R. Pref.		100
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	98½		100 do		102½
10,000 do	98½		100 do		102½
20,000 do	98½		100 do		102½
500 U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W. L. y'rly	97		100 Hud. Riv. R.		100½
14,000 U. S. Dmd. Notes	100		300 do		[illegible]
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63		100 do		b30
25,000 Mo. State 6s	[illegible]		300 do		s10
10,000 do	65½		100 Harlem R. Pref.		[illegible]
15,000 Cal. State 7s	131		[illegible]		
3,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	120		[illegible]		
3,000 Erie 4th M. Bs	111½		[illegible]		
500 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	108		400 Mich. Cen. R.		s30
3,000 do	108		100 do		
5,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	100		100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.		
3,000 do	102½		[illegible]		
1,000 Har. R. 1st m'g	117		[illegible]		
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	125½		2500 do		
4,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	100		1250 do		
5,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. B.	83		450 do		
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	93		200 do		
10,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110½		200 do		
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	86		100 Chic. & Alton Prf.		
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st B.	108		47 M. S. & N. I. G. S.		
20 Irving Bank	100		300 do		106½
12 Am. Ex. Bank	97		200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		
15 Bank of the Rep.	101		300 do		
15 Shoe & Leather Bk.	99		50 do		
30 National Bank	92		500 Clev. & Pitt. R.		
20,000 Amer. Gold	160		[illegible]		
225,000 do	161		[illegible]		
[illegible]					

SECOND BOARD. [remaining sales illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M. [sales illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M. [sales illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

There was a further sudden rise of 2@2½ ⅌ cent., to-day, in the price of Gold Coin, with very large transactions at the Morning Boards, both Regular and Public, and much excitement among the outside speculators on the sidewalk in William-street. The sales to 2 o'clock were, altogether, over a million of dollars in amount. And to these, large transactions were added in the Afternoon. The buyers for the rise operated on the most violent and exaggerated rumors from Washington of the action of the House of Representatives, yesterday, on the Loan Bill. The price of Exchange was unsettled by the additional advance in Gold, and no large business was done in standard bills, in anticipation of the next packet day—Friday. The quotations are 177@178 ⅌ cent. The Bankers are, of course, much at fault in attempting to keep up with the market. As the high rates in England have greatly stimulated the Exports of Domestic Produce, there is a liberal offering of Merchant bills. The price of Money is again quoted 6@7 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers. The demand is increased by the renewed active speculation on the Railway Share list at the Stock Exchange.

The course of the Stock Market on nearly all speculative descriptions is in strong sympathy with the rise in Gold Coin to-day, and new combinations to put up the Railways are developed at the Public Board, and are also felt upon the orders at the Regular Board. The purchases of Eries, Harlems, and several of the Western Roads, are unusually active, and nearly all at an advance on yesterday's prices. The Dividend-paying Shares, like Erie Preferred, Rock Island, Toledo, &c., are, perhaps, in the strongest demand, although large lines are taken of Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Harlems and Michigan Southern. Erie Preferred and Rock Island were especially firm to-day. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper are not helped by the rise in Gold, and are not quite so firm as at the beginning of the week. The Public Credit is in every way damaged by the continued excitement in Gold, and this excitement seems likely to continue until the Loan bill is finally disposed of by Congress, or some important successes by the Army and Navy are achieved. The Railway Mortgages are generally firm, and the State 6 ⅌ cents. of Tennessee and Missouri steady. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company again declined, both on the cash and time sales. In this connection, the possibility of French interference in our Civil War is discussed on the Street, and the same topic is occasionally referred to by way of accounting for the additional rise in Gold. With the latter, however, Washington City and the telegraphic advices or rumors from Congress have much more to do than any external difficulty.

At the 3 o'clock session of the Regular Board and the 4 o'clock meeting of the Public Board, the market for Gold and Stocks was generally firm. The number of operators crowding into the Street is on the increase again, and the activity of speculation is rapidly approaching the heaviest business in January. The general market closed firm, and under considerable excitement on the Railway Shares. The Shares of the Pacific Mail partially recovered from the decline in the morning.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	158¾	161½	Harlem	38¾	37½
U. S. C. H. Notes	100¾	100½	Harlem Pref.	75½	78½
Tennessees	62	63	Mich. Central	96½	97½
Missouris	66	65½	Mich. Southern	60½	61½
N. Y. Central	118½	119	Mich. Guarant'd	105	106½
Erie	76½	77½	Illinois Central	92½	93½
Erie Preferred	101½	102½	Pittsburgh	71½	72½
Hudson	97½	98½	Galena	93½	94
Toledo	93½	94	Rock Island	93½	94½
Pacific Mail	163½	161½	7-30 Tr. Notes	103½	103

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Commerce	92½
Merchants'	100	American Exchange	98½
Mechanics'	105½	Metropolitan	103
Phenix	102	Shoe and Leather	99
Greenwich	170	Continental	87
Butchers' and Drovers'	110	Importers' and Traders'	97
National	91	Park	110
Merchants' Exchange	88		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub. '83	104½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds.	71
Erie firsts, '68	121	Chi. & N. W. seconds	62
Erie thirds	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	102
Erie fourths, '80	111½	Lack. & W. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie fifths	107	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90½
Hud. R. firsts	109	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Hudson seconds s. f.	123	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110½
Hud. conv. '67	111	N. J. Cen. firsts	110
Harlem firsts	116	New-Jersey Cen. seconds	108
Harlem thirds	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c.	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Mich. C. 8 p. c. s. f.	121½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	90
Mich. So. 2d mortgage	102	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	85
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c.	125½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	105
St. L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	100	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	61½
St. L., Alt. & T. H. seco'ds	93		

NEW-YORK RAILROADS—STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Amount of capital stock	$162,064,400
Capital stock paid in	[illegible]
Funded debt	60,067,933
Floating debt	3,670,270
Funded and floating debt	70,738,254
Total cost of construction and equipment	145,168,062
Total cost, excluding city roads	[illegible]
Length of roads in miles	3,319
Length of roads laid	3,000
Length of roads in operation, &c., excluding city roads	2,790
Miles run by passenger trains	10,850,807
Miles run by passenger trains—city	6,448,777
Total	17,299,584
Number of passengers of all classes	[illegible]
Same, excluding City cars	12,870,455
Number of miles traveled, City roads not included	344,290,399
Miles run by freight trains	[illegible]
Number of tons carried	[illegible]
Number of tons carried one mile	[illegible]
Total cost of maintenance of roadway	$4,709,681
Of which City roads	117,053
Cost of repairs of machinery and cars	3,653,741
Of which City roads	38,930
Cost of operating roads	[illegible]
Of which City roads	425,902
Total earnings	39,567,189
Of which City roads	2,344,061
Total payments, including dividends, &c.	36,221,336
Of which City roads	2,431,607
Number of passengers killed	[illegible]
Of which on City roads	6
Number of passengers injured	[illegible]
Of which by City roads	21
Number of employes killed	51
Others than employes and passengers killed	90
Others than employes and passengers injured	42
Total killed (City roads 12)	[illegible]
Total injured (City roads 37)	115
Average cost per mile of road and equipment	[illegible]
Average of single track	32,386 53

Annexed is an abstract of the statements of the Massachusetts Banks, showing their condition on the last Saturday of October, 1862, as compared with the preceding year:

	1862.	1861.
Number of Depositors	349,000	[illegible]
Amount of Deposits	$50,403,474 23	$44,785,436 56
Public Funds	[illegible]	3,123,858 [illegible]
Loans on Public Funds	130,842 83	75,073 80
Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans on Bank Stock	580,913 67	816,744 02
Deposits in Banks, bearing interest	965,219 74	1,328,429 69
Loans on Railroad Stock	[illegible]	55,825 00
Invested in Real Estate	324,042 44	[illegible]
Loans on mortgage of Real Estate	18,409,749 50	[illegible]
Loans to Counties and Towns	4,233,832 17	3,859,046 58
Loans on Personal Security	8,660,923 17	8,916,929 46
Cash on hand	2,404,671 48	464,960 55
Average rate and aggregate amount of ordinary dividends for last year	4 13-100 ⅌ ct.	4 50-100 ⅌ct.
Annual expenses of institutions	135,783 81	120,886 97

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Receipts, $3,794,405 36, including $166,000 for Customs; Payments, $3,858,445 46; Balance, $8,941,501 97.

A National Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your money article of this day you have a letter signed "J.," will you send him one of the inclosed and keep one for your own perusal, until you see, as you will see, the plan, or a similary one, carried out.

You will see that in the plan of a Bank inclosed the last clause removes the liability to the corruption practiced by the old United States Bank. My plan has received the approval of many old opponents of the old Bank on that account.

I have pressed this plan upon Mr. CHASE, several Senators and members of Congress for a year past, and yet I have not one word in its favor from any of them, while I am fully satisfied, after 30 years' experience in financial matters, that we not only need but must have a fiscal agent for this Government that is fully equal to its wants. We have not had it in the past, and this is the only one I have seen, so far, that is equal to it in the future.

Had such a Bank as this been in existence the past year you would not now see gold selling at over 150.

O. P. E.

NATIONAL BANK.—Capital $200,000,000.—Guaranteed by Government, and founded on Government Stocks, with power to issue notes to the full amount of the capital; with power to receive deposits; with power to regulate their own rates of interest; with power to make loans on Government Stocks, or on Government and State Stocks at the rate of 90 cents on their market value; with power to deal in Foreign and Domestic Exchange. All purchases of Exchange to be founded on bills of lading; and no power to make loans or buy Exchange founded on personal credits.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 134 bbls. Ashes, 9,718 bbls. Flour, 132 bbls. and 2,782 bags Corn Meal, 578 bushels Wheat, 6,171 bushels Corn, 2,820 bushels Rye, 2,160 bushels Barley, 10,837 bushels Oats, 3,267 bushels Malt, 3,538 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,067 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 90 bbls. at $8 62½ for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 467 bbls., including 433 bbls. Pots and 34 bbls. Pearls.

BALE ROPE—Has been in active speculative demand, and prices have been quoted up to 10c. @11c.

COAL—Has been in limited demand, and prices of foreign have favored buyers.

COFFEE—Sales, 50 bags Rio at 33½c., a small lot of Gonaives at 32c., and 100 bags St. Domingo at 33c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and prices are somewhat nominal. Middlings, 90c.@91c. ⅌ lb.

DYEWOODS—St. Domingo Logwood has been in some request, at $32 50@$33 ⅌ ton. Stock increasing.

FISH—The principal kinds have been in active request, including dry Cod, at $5 12½@$5 62½ ⅌ cwt.; Small No. 1 Mackerel at $11@$11 50; No. 2 at $9@$9 50 for small and large, and No. 3 at $5@$6 25 for small, and $6 75 for large, ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 25 ⅌ bbl. Smoked Herring at 30c.@32c. for scaled, and 25c.@27c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened briskly at an advance of 10c.@20c. ⅌ bbl., but closed tamely, with a downward tendency. The reported sales since our last comprise 21,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 25; poor to choice extra State, at $7 50@$8; Shipping of $7 50@$7 65; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 65@$8 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00 @ $7 25
Extra State	7 50 @ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 65 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	8 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	8 00 @ 10 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	8 00 @ 10 00

Southern Flour continues in good demand at rising prices: sales 1,550 bbls., at $7 85@$8 25 for poor to good superfine; $8 30@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 62½@$10 50 for very superior family brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues active and buoyant; sales 900 bbls. Extra, at $7 55@$9 20 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $4 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $4 10@$4 30 for Jersey, $4 90 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, at a further advance of about 2c. ⅌ bushel, but closes heavily. Sales since our last, 182,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 90@$2 05; Amber Western, at $1 75@$1 78, the latter rate for choice; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 67@$1 75; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 60@$1 73; Milwaukee Club, at $1 59@$1 69; Chicago Spring, at $1 42@$1 60, and Amber State at $1 78 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, at decidedly firmer rates. Sales since our last, 159,000 bushels, at 95c.@97c. for shipping Mixed Western; 95c.@96c. for Eastern do.; 93c.@98c. for Unsound, and 97c.@$1 for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in good request, at $1 05@$1 12, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Sales 7,250 bushels. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 75c.@77½c.; Western, at 74c.@78c.; State, at 75½c.@78c., ⅌ bushel. Barley is more active, at $1 45@$1 62½ ⅌ bushel. Sales 6,000 bushels.

HEMP—Sales, 250 bales Manila, at 13c. ⅌ lb.

HAY—North River continues in good request at 85c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are selling more freely at 20c.@23c., according to quality, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been more sought after, and prices have favored sellers decidedly. Stock, 193,000, against 215,000 same date last year.

IRON—Pig has been in fair request, including Scotch, within a range of from $36@$40, and No. 1 American at $35 ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern have been in more demand, at $1 45 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is selling freely, and prices are well supported.

MOLASSES—Sales, 300 bbls. New-Orleans, at 46c.@52c., 80 hhds. Porto Rico and 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms, ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are now quoted up to 5¼c., and Clinch to 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ lb., with an improved demand.

OILS—The principal inquiry has been for Linseed, which has been purchased freely for immediate and future delivery, and which has advanced to $1 ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, at very full prices. Sales, 3,000 bbls., at $14 75@$14 88 for old Mess; $16 50@$16 87½ for new Mess, for immediate and future delivery; and $11 [illegible]@$13 75 for old and new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 5¼c.@6c. for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in active request, at 7¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb.; sales 4,250 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales 4,800 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales since our last, 400 bbls., at $12@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ⅌ tierce. India Mess, $24@$26 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$16 75 ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is active and buoyant, at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@26c. for common to very choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese sells freely, at 11c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, 420 bags East India, at $7 50 free, and $5 50 in bond, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in pretty fair demand, and quite steady in price.

SEEDS—Clover is in more request at 11c.@11½c., for common to choice, and 12¼c.@12½c. for recleaned, ⅌ lb. Other kinds are quiet.

SPICES—Pepper has been quite freely purchased since our last, and prices have advanced, but particulars have not been disclosed. Holders, now, generally ask 30c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, 550 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¼c.@12c., and Porto Rico at 10¾c.@11½c.; 500 bags St. Domingo on private terms; and 450 boxes Havana at 11c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 125,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12¾c., ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 2,300 bbls., at 54c.@56c., mainly within the range, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibited more firmness to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl., 110,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 5½d.@6d. ⅌ bushel; 500 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. ⅌ tce.; 4,500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 20s.@30s., and 1,000 gallons Oil at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl., 250 bkgs. Provisions and 25 tuns Sperm Oil at 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ tun. For Bristol—500 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: An Austrian ship, 510 tons, to Antwerp, 23,000 bags Wheat, 11½d.; a British ship to Plymouth, Wheat, 10d.; an Austrian bark to Bristol, 13,000 Wheat, 10½d., and 1,000 Flour, 2s. 9d.; a bark, 236 tons, to Lisbon, Extra Pipe Staves, $50; a Danish brig, 183 tons, to same port, 10,000 Wheat, 19d.; a bark, 390 tons, to Barcelona, Logwood, $12, and back from Naples, $4,600; a Danish brig to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 27½; a brig, 316 tons, from Bathurst, Africa, to New-York, $9,250; a British brig, 130 tons, to Jamaica, 90c. ⅌ bbl., and back from Cienfuegos, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3 on deck; one, 234 tons, to Porto Cabello and Laguayra and back, $3,150; a British schooner, 120 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,700, half payable in gold; a schooner, 98 tons, to Xibara and back from Baracoa, $1,000; a brig, 260 tons, from Philadelphia to Cardenas and back to New-York, Sugar 50c., and Molasses $4 50 under and $3 50 on deck; an Italian bark, 311 tons, to Havana and back; a ship, 1,000 tons, to San Francisco, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bohemian	Feb. 21	Portland	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Borussia* and *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

New-Orleans	Marion	Feb. 19.
Port Royal	Mary A. Boardman	Feb. 19.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 4 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

JOHN HOLDEN, PRINTER, WHO ARRIVED in New-York per ship *Albion*, Dec. 21, 1862, will please write to JOHN CROSS, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and, being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chambers. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES B. DEY, No. 65 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

The highest market price paid by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 4 Broad-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS, by the month or year, in the new and dry lofts over the piano rooms opposite Metropolitan Hotel. T. S. BERRY, No. 589 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—PERFECT fac-simile Treasury Notes, exactly like the genuine. $500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations sent free by mail on receipt of $5, by W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WANT TO BUY, for cash, at a fair rate, about $3,000 worth of good and medium quality second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., suitable for a hotel or large boarding-house. Any party breaking up housekeeping may call on or address T. MATHEWS, No. 652 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

Light-house Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1863, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with forty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into lots, and to be delivered at the times and places hereinafter designated, on board of the government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each, of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1—Thirty thousand gallons, (30,000,) on the 15th day of June, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed. Lot No. 2—Ten thousand gallons, (10,000) on the 1st day of October, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure winter strained sperm oil, free from any admixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 38° or lower, Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for ascertaining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in intermittent and light-house lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be inspected and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidders, but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of any contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board: W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:
30 Cavalry Standards with staffs complete.
100 Cavalry Trumpets with extra mouth-pieces.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles with extra mouth-pieces.
500 Drum-heads, snare.
1,000 Drum Cords.
500 Fifes C.
30 Regimental Index Books.
30 Regimental General Order Books.
2,000 pounds Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the time of delivery and quantity bid for, and also the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., for promptly furnishing the Schuylkill Arsenal:
5,000 yards heavy Tow Burlap, 40 inches wide, suitable for baling, clothing, &c.
500 pounds Linen or Flax Twine, for sewing bales.
30,000 yards three-eighths inch Scarlet Worsted Lace, army standard.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. G. H. CROSMAN, D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 14.

One lot, between Beekman, Fulton, Broadway and William streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Norfolk, Rivington, Stanton, Essex and Houston streets, for the use of Hose Company No. 54.

One lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for the use of Hose Company No. [illegible].

Proposals should contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of the improvements, if any. Preference will be given to corner lots.

Payment will be made on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller. CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 14, 1863.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas.
Key West, Fla.
Fort Monroe, Va.
Alexandria, Va.
Newbern, N. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of Soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 436 West-st.

SUNDAY SCHOOL RECEPTION.

The Sunday School connected with the Church of the Rev. B. Peters, in Williamsburgh, will hold a reception at WASHINGTON HALL, corner 4th and South 7th sts., in that city, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

The entertainment will consist of Singing, Vocal Speaking, Dialogues, Colloquies, Tableaux, Quartets, &c. During the evening the wonderful little man in miniature,

COMMODORE NUTT,

the smallest living man in the world, will be introduced, and SING A SONG.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door.

FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF!! FAT BEEF!!!—The mammoth ox *Gen. McClellan*, together with several other fine cattle, will be offered for sale at Nos. 30 and 31 Centre Market, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st insts. Prices to suit the times. WM. LALOR.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 322 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Lottery Ticket.

WALLACK'S—Second Winter Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Romance of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours. Colleen Bawn—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. [illegible] Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Concert Saloon)—La Dame aux Camelias, (Camille.)

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ The Times in Philadelphia.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. Zieber, No. 106 South Third-street.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebel batteries at Vicksburgh have been run the second time—this time by the new Monitor gunboat *Indianola*, the first one of this class built on the Western waters which has gone into active service. She seems to have passed down quite leisurely, as she is said to have obtained a full view of all the rebel batteries, which did their best to sink her. She passed all the batteries in safety.

Late Richmond papers, it is said, contain reports that a reconnoissance in strong force was, a few days since, made toward Port Hudson, by a portion of the troops under Gen. Banks, stationed at Baton Rouge, and when within a few miles of that position they were met by the enemy *in superior numbers, who, after a brief but* sanguinary engagement, succeeded in compelling them to retire to their camps. It is added that all the hospitals in New-Orleans had been taken for the use of the wounded. The story is rather improbable.

We learn from the Army of the Potomac that the rebels are still at work with great industry at their fortifications on the other side of the Rappahannock, apparently determined that no effort on their part shall be wanting to make a crossing of the river at least difficult. They have thrown up two lines of breastworks opposite Falmouth, on the low grounds near the river, and are continuing them along the bank in front of Fredericksburgh. Jackson's force is said to be two miles south of that city.

A dispatch from Nashville states that the Cumberland River is now cleared of rebels between Clarksville and that place. The river is much swollen, and the cotton lands are overflown. Gen. Mitchell has recently arrested two wealthy rebels in Nashville, as hostages for two Union men held as prisoners at Chattanooga.

The Illinois Legislature has adjourned without passing the resolutions appointing Commissioners to attend the Peace Convention to be held at Louisville. There were so many Republicans absent when the time came to take a vote that a quorum could not be obtained. The lower branch of the Legislature, however, showed how much love it has for the soldiers by accepting a report against permitting them to vote.

Gen. McClellan is to be summoned to Washington, to give further testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Vice-President, stating that he should be absent during the remainder of the session, and Mr. Foot, of Vermont, was chosen President *pro tem*. A joint resolution to compensate the crew of the steamer *Monitor*, for the loss of clothing, &c., was passed. A communication was received, through the Secretary of War, from Charles H. Haswell, regarding the Banks transports. The Fortification bill was passed. The bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches at four feet 8½ inches was passed. The bill donating lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road was passed. The bill organizing the Courts of the District of Columbia was called up, but was not disposed of. The Senate adjourned after an Executive session.

In the House, the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge at the falls of the Ohio, was considered, and passed. The Senate's substitute for the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipating her slaves, was taken up and debated. The point was raised, that as it made an appropriation, it must go to the Committee of the Whole, and the point being decided well taken, it was voted to send it back to the Select Committee on Emancipation. The Senate bill providing for temporarily filling vacancies in the Executive Departments, was passed. The Senate's substitute for the bill indemnifying the President and other persons for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and for acts committed in pursuance thereof, was then considered until the recess. The subject was also continued in the evening session, during which several important speeches were made, prominent among which was one of Mr. May, of Maryland, against the Government, and one by Mr. Leary, also of Maryland, in reply. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, likewise made a reply to Mr. May.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to amend the law of divorce. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is the same bill which was before the Senate last year. A report was made against the appointment of Commissioners for the equalization of taxation. A bill to protect the creditors of mutual societies was introduced. The bill to authorize an extension of the time for the collection of taxes was passed, Orleans County being excepted.

In the Assembly, a general bill to repay the town bounties, and confirm the acts of the Governor in raising volunteers, was reported, and passed at once to a third reading. It appropriates $3,600,000. Notice was given of a bill for the construction of a railroad in Broadway, and another to create a Board of Military Statistics. A bill was introduced to incorporate the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association; another to repeal the act exempting Ministers of the Gospel from taxation; another relative to the accounts of town officers, and another to authorize a railroad in Maspeth-avenue, Brooklyn. The bill in relation to town bounties was then debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment. During the evening session the General Bounty bill was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Commissioners in Philadelphia, appointed to appraise the prize steamer *Princess Royal*, have valued her at $112,000, but $8,000 less than the appraised value of the steamer *Bermuda*. The Government was willing to take the *Princess Royal* at the sum named, but there being a legal obstacle in the way, Judge Cadwalader has ordered a sale, which will take place as soon as the necessary publication can be made. Should the vessel be bought by the Government, she will be at once fitted up as a gunboat. As she is very fast, she will be valuable for blockading purposes.

There was a further rise of 2½ ℔ cent. in Gold, yesterday, and much firmness and speculation in the Railway Shares. Exchange, 173; Money, 6@7 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in active request, yesterday; prices were generally much firmer, particularly for Flour and Grain. Groceries were moderately dealt in. A lively demand prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Hides, Wool, Tallow, Whisky, Pepper, Bale Rope, and Linseed Oil, at advancing prices. Cotton was inactive and nominal. The Freight market was somewhat brisker and firmer, with 528 vessels of all classes in port.

Prospects of Foreign War—Our Relations With France.

We trust the House of Representatives will lose no time in completing the bill just passed by the Senate, authorizing the issue of letters of marque and reprisal. We hope that Congress will not adjourn without having made full provision for strengthening our navy and for putting our seaport towns in a condition for defence. In a word, we expect them to make preparations *for a foreign war*,—such preparations as shall at once befit our dignity and consult our safety.

We have come with great reluctance to the conclusion, which the current of events has nevertheless forced upon us, that the French Emperor has determined to open our ports for the export of cotton before the 1st of April: and that he will welcome rather than deprecate war as the consequence of that act, if events can be so shaped as to give him the prospective control of a cotton-growing district on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. The persistent interference of Napoleon in *our affairs—in the face of the most distinct* and peremptory repulses on our part and of the steady discouragement of England and Russia,—betrays a purpose which has not been hastily formed, and from which he will not readily swerve. During the earlier stages of the war, it is now well known, he pressed the English Government to join him in intervention, but without success. In October last he made a formal proposition to England and Russia to the same effect, which was rejected. Not content with this, nor discouraged by it, he has renewed his efforts—not by the proffer of mediation, but by *suggesting* to our Government the course it should pursue to end the war. What reason is there to suppose he will stop with this? The very fact of his persistence proves that he will still persist. He is not a man lightly to abandon designs he has once cherished, or to reverse a policy on which he has once entered. He often changes his means, but rarely his ends. What he fails to accomplish in one way, he is quite certain to seek in another. He has set his heart, in the first instance, on obtaining cotton for the mills of France. It is well known that very large purchases of cotton on French account have been made in the Southern States, and we have already been distinctly warned that during the coming Spring this cotton must be delivered. The language of his special and immediate organs in Paris,—the declarations of the newest among them, *La Nation*, the tenor of the *Moniteur*, the general tone of the Ministerial journals, and the recently changed language of the liberal Press, combine to show that this is the policy which the French Emperor has resolved to carry out. "There remains nothing for us to do," says a recent number of *La Nation*, "but to present ourselves to the people of the South to buy the cotton which they only consent to deliver into our hands, and with the certitude that it will not fall into those of the Federals. To *present ourselves with money and cannon*; the money to pay, and *the cannon to force our way, if any one should pretend to bar the passage*—that is the solution." In our judgment, that is precisely the "solution" we shall very speedily be called on to meet.

We are aware the French Government abounds in protestations of the most friendly feelings, and repudiates utterly the imputation of hostile designs. To all this we attach not the slightest importance. It is part of the system, and essential, probably, to its successful prosecution. No man who has followed with any care the course of events since the war began can doubt that fraud and falsehood are recognized weapons of French diplomacy. We need not go beyond this very question of mediation to find proof of this. On the 6th of November last M. Drouyn de Lhuys told Mr. Dayton, in the most positive terms, that the French Government had no thought of intervention, either separately or with others, in our affairs,—that up to that day nothing whatever had been resolved upon. At the very time he made that statement, both the British and Russian Governments were in possession of his note, dated October 25—a fortnight before—proposing a joint intervention in our affairs. It would not be easy to frame a more distinct and unmistakable falsehood than was thus embodied in the French Secretary's assertion to Mr. Dayton.

This was immediately followed by another incident of the same sort. On the 22d of November M. Drouyn de Lhuys informed Mr. Dayton, by letter, that "the reception given to our proposition by the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburgh, *prevents us from thinking of pushing it any further*." He adds, that if the Americans, at some future day, should *wish* the aid of France in seeking the means of terminating the contest, they would find the Emperor ready to grant it. Six weeks after these deferential and pacific assurances, M. Drouyn de Lhuys volunteers, on behalf of the Emperor, the "suggestion" that we should appoint Commissioners to meet Commissioners from the rebels, to discuss the causes of the war, and determine whether the nation should be destroyed or not! And this was done, not only without any invitation for their aid or advice on our part, but in face of the distinct assurance from Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton, in his letter of Nov. 28, that "neither M. Mercier nor any other person has had the least warrant from any authority of the United States, for representing to his Government that the President would *be disposed to entertain any proposition* in regard to the action of the Government in the conduct of our domestic affairs *from any foreign quarter whatever*. The *exact contrary*," he adds, "is in effect all that has ever passed between all the Ministers residing here and this Department." After this, how is it possible to attach the least weight to any assurances of the French Government, on such a subject? Is it not perfectly clear that they will hereafter be given, precisely as they have been given hitherto, to blind us to the real designs of the Emperor, and thus keep the way open for their execution?

We do not suppose that the sole motive of the Emperor, in his policy of intervention, is the desire to procure a present supply of cotton. That is mainly a pretext—one admirably calculated at once to cover and aid his real designs. He is working out a future for France. He sees everything ripe for the realization of ideas inherited from his uncle, concerning the importance of Colonies to France, and the absolute necessity of preventing both England and the United States from having a monopoly of cotton in India and America. The movement is an essential part of his Mexican policy, and rests upon substantially the very grounds which he assigned for that. Foremost among them are those we have recited. The determination to check the advance of the United States toward the South, to relieve France from the necessity of procuring her raw material in a single market, to restore to the Latin race on this Continent all its strength and prestige, and to establish the influence and *this openly avowed purpose lies at the bottom* the power of France in the centre of America,—of Napoleon's policy on this side the Atlantic, and will shape the action of his Government toward the United States.

The French Emperor began by assuring the world that his only object in the invasion of Mexico was to redress the wrongs of French subjects. In his letter to Gen. Forey, in July last, he threw off this pretence, and avowed his real purpose. He has already collected in the Gulf, and in immediate proximity to Texas and our Southern coast, a naval squadron carrying very nearly as many guns as our whole blockading force,—half of it utterly useless, so far as the war upon Mexico is concerned. In the disasters he has met he finds ample excuse for sending an army of 75,000 or 100,000 French troops across the ocean. He has had agents for months past in this country preparing the way for the accomplishment of his designs. M. Mercier, his Minister at Washington, an adroit, velvety, unscrupulous diplomatist of the French school, has been from the beginning in close relations with men of the secession stripe, and has been actively intriguing against our Government, in Washington, in New-York and in Richmond. With his known sympathies and his avowed opinions he should have been recalled a year ago. But he has been most active and serviceable to the Emperor in the promotion of his designs, and does not scruple now to predict their speedy consummation.

We repeat that we have very little doubt of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France within the next two months—to be followed or accompanied by the breaking of the blockade. We have no doubt, whatever, that our people will, without distinction of party, meet that hostile outrage upon our independence and our honor by the most resolute defiance; and we trust Congress will put the country in a position to make that resistance effectual.

A Novel Demonstration.—A Washington correspondent of the *World*, who anticipates very serious consequences from Mr. Seward's reply to the French proposition for settling our affairs, gives also the following information:

"Several Senators and members of the House, who are not, like Mr. Seward, of opinion that intentional denial of a friend's assertions and discourtesy to a foreign Power are synonymous of dignity and strength, *have recently paid a visit to the Ambassador of France, so as to protest by their presence against the attitude which our Secretary of State has deemed proper to assume toward both.*

I understand also that those who have been most *earnest and demonstrative in their demonstration of friendship to M. Mercier* and to the Government he represents, are the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and *especially Mr. Sumner, who is on intimate terms with the Ambassador of France*."

If there is any truth in these statements, the gentlemen whom they involve are doing no credit to their character as Americans or their positions as legislators. When Senators and members of Congress can so far forget themselves as to pay personal court to a Foreign Minister, to assure him by their presence of their favor and support against their own Government, they must have gone very far in their surrender of self-respect as well as in their forgetfulness of duty and responsibility.

M. Mercier has been more active and more adroit than any other Foreign Minister resident in Washington, in cultivating the society of [illegible], in avowing sympathy with the rebellion, and in intrigues for the permanent destruction of the Union. Mr. Sumner has a right, as a private individual, to select his personal friends; but we see no special reason for his preferring such companionship under existing circumstances. Certainly, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, he is guilty of the grossest impropriety in making the ostentatious demonstrations ascribed to him, of sympathy with the French Minister at the present moment. If Mr. Sumner, or his Committee, do not like Mr. Seward's reply to the French proposal, let him report that fact to the Senate and appeal against it. Let him denounce it in his place and appeal to the country. This he has a right to do. But he has no right to make common cause with the foreign Minister against his own country.

The Pacific Railroad in Congress.

We are shocked to observe that Congress has not specified the diameter of the Pacific Railway axles—a subject not only of vastly greater importance to the safety of passengers than the guage of the track which Congressmen do attempt to dictate, but which legislation is equally competent to prescribe. It is true that physical laws have settled the principles upon which these and other engineering problems are successfully solved; but shall this great National highway dare to be unsafe and expensive when its mechanical details have formed the subject of Congressional orations? It is true that the steamship *Foh Kim*, on her trial trip, last week, did not cease to work economically when "cutting off" short, even after they had opened Chief Engineer Isherwood's book against "cutting off" short, and solemnly laid it right on the cylinder head; but however regardless nature may turn out to be of official opinions, shall any Senator dare to face a constituency whom he has outraged by neglecting to ingraft some original notion of his own—good or bad, just as freaky Nature is in the humor to consider it—upon the people's own railroad? What is the use of having any Congress, if engineers, plodding in a slough of traditions and formulas—and, we may add, soldiers, clambering over the same rusty treadmill, as old as gunpowder—cannot for once be compelled to turn a short corner and conform to the supreme power of the land?

Seriously, this official tampering with what is not professionally understood, creates irreparable mischief—worse, perhaps, though of the same certainty, than the mischief that would ensue were a legislative body to assume the same familiarity with medicine that they do with engineering, and attempt to prescribe for their own ailments. For instance, this question of railway gauge. On Saturday *last, Mr. Fessenden made the following statement* in the Senate:

"It was a conceded fact that such a gauge (4 feet 8½ inches) was too narrow. The best roads in England had altered their gauges, and some of them were 7 feet. The reason why so many roads were built on this proposed gauge was because they had begun so, and having begun wrong, the thing had to keep on. But the wider gauge was safer, and susceptible of greater speed in traveling."

All of which is quite correct, with the trifling exceptions that the only gauge in England which has been altered, is that of the Great Western, which has to a great extent been *narrowed* from 7 feet to 4 feet 8½ inches, so as to work cheaper and conform to all the other connecting lines; and that the wider the gauge the greater the dangerous weight and friction in passing curves, and the less the speed with a given power. As Senator Harris remarked, it has been proposed to narrow the gauge of the Erie road. Engineers have estimated that this alteration could be gradually accomplished at a cost which would in 30 years be *saved out of repairs*, not to speak of the ability to avoid transhipment in connecting with other lines. With a boiler and engine as heavy as the rails will economically carry, increasing the gauge beyond the standard, simply adds length and weight to the axles and all the "athwartship" parts of a locomotive or car—simply increases the load, without adding a particle of aid in carrying it. As to ease in passing curves, no guage at all—a mere line—would offer no friction; and the more the narrowest possible limits are departed from, the greater the slipping of the wheels, the twisting of the axles, and the racking of the whole structure.

But these considerations are of little moment, compared with the change of gauge, from the common standard, to 5 feet as proposed—the immense cost and labor of unloading all the freight from the cars of the twenty thousand miles of 4 feet 8½ inch railway, that may happen to reach the eastern terminus of the Pacific and reloading it upon the Pacific cars. If one principle in railway management is better understood than another, it is the great economy—the imperative necessity—of not "breaking bulk" between connecting roads. In fact, the attempt to compel transhipments at Erie, Pennsylvania, by the dissimilarity of guage, led to actual war; the people would not submit to the very inconvenience which the Government now undertakes to provide by law.

There are three or four specially grave errors about railway transit, with which the public is peculiarly enchanted, and some of which, legislative bodies never lose the opportunity of saddling upon railway companies, if they can get the chance. A wide guage is one. A heavy rail is another. About the time that the Legislature of this State made use of a 70-pound rail, as one of the conditions of the Hudson River Railway charter, the best practitioners in England were saving largely in repairs by reducing their rails to 60 pounds, and even lighter. This very Company has been obliged to decline more than one economical improvement and means of safety in track, on account of this unwise provision. Still another popular error is big driving-wheels. We never saw an unprofessional inventor or schemer in railway machinery who did not propose about a ten-foot guage, a 150-pound rail and driver, like Lord Dundreary's American, seventeen feet high; and we certainly never heard of a successful practitioner who did not reduce all these dimensions, even below a standard that is still employed on exceptional lines. In America, particularly, and latterly in England, where the highest speeds are attained, the size of driving-wheels is constantly being reduced, as locomotive economy advances. With proper counterbalancing and workmanship, small driving-wheels and a high speed of piston, economize both in weight and in the use of steam.

Now, the question is, shall engineers, who have made these complex and difficult questions the study of their life, be intrusted with the regulation of engineering details, or shall unprofessional men, who, as a body, are not even amateurs—not even tyros—in engineering, undertake not only to jump at conclusions which are more than likely to embarrass this great enterprize for life, but to compel their adoption by law, so as to cut off all chances of remedy or reform? If Congress will just provide a feasible financial plan, authorize the employment of the best talent in the construction and management of the Pacific Railway, and then *let the details severely alone*; they will receive the thanks and praises of shareholders, passengers, freighters and the public for centuries to come.

Our Mississippi Navy.

Operations on the Mississippi, below Vicksburgh, bid fair to be aided henceforth in a very effective manner by our gunboats. The most gallant ram of our Western flock, the *Queen of the West*, is still lying below Vicksburgh, taking a brief respite after her wonderful dash down the river; and we have news this morning that the new Monitor *Indianola* has run the batteries at Vicksburgh, and now keeps company with the *Queen*. Whether these boats are to take any direct part in the attack upon Vicksburgh, we do not know; but there is an important and immediate work in which they could profitably be employed. The two gunboats are amply sufficient to clear the whole Mississippi River and all its tributaries of every sort of rebel craft—of all the steamboats bearing supplies to the rebels at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, whether they come down from Texas by way of the Red River, or up from Lower Louisiana by the Atchafalaya. The *Queen of the West*, herself, burnt three of these steamers and destroyed great quantities of supplies, beside capturing the town of Vandalia with a force of seven tars. But the *Indianola* is a far superior boat to the *Queen*. She belongs to the class of Monitors which have been building for service on the Western waters, and is much like our seagoing Monitors in her main features. The *rebels have nothing that could stand for a* moment against her. Even the boasted rebel iron-faced *City of Vicksburgh* could not stand the assaults of the *Queen*, and has had to take refuge from her iron nose behind a lot of scows. It has been reported that the rebels have three iron-clads building up the Red River; but we think it more likely that they have three hundred building in the Great Sahara. The Red River is said also to be barred on its lower waters by a raft, which the rebels can open a passage through at their pleasure. This is a likelier yarn, though unlikely enough. But no supply-boat would ever come this side of the raft or the river, if one or two of our gunboats were scouring the Lower Mississippi. We do not see that these two craft could be put to more important service than that thus indicated; and we presume Gen. Grant intends to use them for that purpose.

If another one or two of the river iron-clad fleet will run the Vickburgh batteries, we think they might do valuable work on the banks of the Mississippi, in preventing the rebels from building any more impregnable fortifications. We have had enough work of this kind at Columbus, No. 10, Memphis, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson—the fortifying of nearly all of which places might easily have been prevented. Owing to the nature of the ground, there are but few points on the Lower Mississippi which are capable of being very formidably fortified. Between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, we suppose the most inviting points for defence are Ellis' Cliffs, eighteen miles below Natchez, and Port Adams, thirty-six miles below Ellis' Cliffs. The rebels have trifling works now at each of these places; but if, after the capture of Vicksburgh, we adopt the old policy and lie on our oars for three or six months, they will be enabled to make each of them strong enough to demand a half year's labor for its reduction. The presence of some of our gun and mortar-boats in their vicinity would materially interfere with the progress of the rebel works.

Though things do not seem very active on the Mississippi, we believe they are progressing finely. Gen. Grant's strategy at Vicksburgh is very comprehensive and skillful. The results of it will be stupendous.

Our Flag in Texas.—We thought recently, when our small garrisons at Galveston and Sabine Pass were captured by Magruder, that the Union forces had been driven from their last foothold on the soil of Texas. It seems, however, that there has been a force, of which we have had no account, operating in a section of that State, with which the means of communication are very imperfect—if there may be said to exist any at all. Two small bodies of Union Volunteers from California some time ago seized, and now occupy and possess, two forts in Western Texas. One of these is Fort Quitman, situated on the Rio Grande, one hundred miles south of El Paso; and the other is Fort Davis, which commands the important Apache Pass of the Apache Mountains, and is 200 miles southeast of El Paso, and about fifty miles east of the line of the Rio Grande. These troops are a part of the force of Gen. Carleton, who is in command of the Department of New-Mexico. This officer was ordered by Gen. McClellan last Spring to organize and conduct a military expedition from California across the great desert to the Rio Grande. Gen. Carleton ably performed the duty of bringing his two California regiments this long journey; and after arriving in New-Mexico he employed the Summer in driving away the rebels from all the posts and forts in that vast territory, and raising the old flag where it had been wont to wave. He not only cleared his own Department of the several thousand half-savage rebels who ruled and reveled in it, but he pushed down, quite recently we believe, part of his small force to the Rio Grande, and took possession of the two important positions we have named. So that from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Rio Grande our flag still waves, and in every State of the Republic, excepting Alabama.

Beside these regular forces, there is an irregular force of about a thousand Unionists lower down on the Rio Grande, who are anxious to enter our service, and take part in redeeming Texas. All this section of Texas is free from rebel troops, and Fort Clark, 120 miles from San Antonio, is the nearest fort to El Paso held by rebel Texans. Had we a small force at Fort Brown, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, we could soon begin, with good prospects, the work of establishing a loyal Government in Texas.

Note from Gen. Woodbury.

Near Falmouth, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 27th ult., you make certain statements relative to myself which have no foundation in fact—not the shadow of a foundation.

I was decidedly in favor of Gen. Burnside's plan for crossing the river on Wednesday morning, the 21st ult.—on all proper occasions spoke in favor of it—repeatedly expressed my strong expectation of success—did all I could to promote success.

There were no fifteen pontoons on the river bank Wednesday morning, in view of the enemy; there were thirty pontoons there, covered from view by numerous pine trees, planted Monday and Tuesday nights. It was no part of our plan to take pontoons to the place before night. Sixty-six of these pontoons had been packed several days three or four miles off toward the United States Ford. They could not be taken to the neighborhood of Banks' Ford before dark without being seen by the enemy.

Enough pontoons for five bridges would have been in place by midnight had it not been for the rain.

If we commence our movements in time to have artillery and pontoons at a designated place on the river at any designated hour, in spite of an intervening hard rain of ten hours, we can never surprise the enemy. Our preparations were made on the supposition of a continuation of good roads. Such a rain necessarily defeated the plan.

You cannot name any officer, any newspaper reporter, any person whatever, who can truthfully confirm one word of what you say against me. The very reverse of what you say would have been true. I have always advocated crossing the river, and my brigade has done an immense work in surveys and approaches.

Of all the officers in this army, you could have named no one to whom your remarks apply less than to myself.

Respectfully,

D. P. WOODBURY,

Brigadier-General Volunteers.

[We publish the above with pleasure. We have only to say in regard to it, that in writing the letter referred to, we believed that we had the most unquestionable authority for every statement which it contained; and that we shall await the publication of the testimony recently taken before the War Committee of the Senate, for the opportunity of making public the reasons which led to the conclusion expressed. Meantime, we accept Gen. Woodbury's statements on this subject as conclusive. Ed. Times.]

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Petitions for Dummy Engines—The Inevitable Broadway Railroad Bill—Private and Local Bills—Great Amount of Business Transacted—Speaker Callicot—The General Bounty Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

There was a flood of petitions in the House to-day, praying for the "dummy" on the Brooklyn Central Railroad, and there appeared to be some significance to the remark, that "dummy on the brain" had assumed the chronic form. The wide gap between the huge, snorting locomotive and the insufficient horse, it seems to be conceded, should be closed; and this, it is claimed, the "dummy" will do. If this claim is well based—and all the evidence adduced goes to show that it is—then the "dummy" must be conceded to be one of the greatest improvements of the day—one of those steps forward made at long intervals, constituting landmarks in the march of improvement.

Mr. Frear, of Richmond, gave notice in the House to-day of a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in Broadway, New-York, and to regulate the same. This bill is understood to be in the interest of the same parties that were here last session. The general provisions of the proposed bill provide for the construction of a road from the vicinity of Fortieth-street through Broadway to the Battery, with branches on either side to the ferries.

The promoters of this enterprise have moved with great deliberation, and though first in the minds of those earliest on the ground, it has been held back to a comparatively late day. The harmonizing of conflicting interests has probably had something to do with this delay, but how successful the efforts have been in this direction, I am not informed. It is among the rumors, however, that a second bill will duly make its appearance, though the friends of the proposed one manifest a good deal of confidence that this Legislature will view it with a more favorable eye than their predecessors. Whether this be so or not I have no means of knowing. So far, neither petitions nor remonstrances have been presented. It is presumed, however, that the subject has been discussed so thoroughly that its merits are deemed too well understood to render the usual form of expression for and against superfluous.

A very large number of private and local bills were noticed and introduced in the House to-day, where the floodgates seem to have been opened. It seldom happens that so much business is piled up in so short a time. And yet, among all the bills noticed or introduced to-day, there was not one of particular importance to the State at large.

The House has rather astonished itself at the rapid discharge of the business before it the last few days. This is owing in no small measure to the ability with which Speaker Callicot presides over its deliberations. And here it is but simple justice that it should be said that Speaker Callicot has developed qualities of an executive character that admirably fit him for the Speakership, and the brief experience since an organization was effected, has been sufficient to make the conviction general that from the roll of the Assembly a better selection could not have been made. The meed of praise awarded is neither stinted nor confined to those by whose support Speaker Callicot was chosen, and is all the more valuable to him and worthy of public mention, because wholly disinterested, and so soon after the peculiar contest, at the conclusion of which the Speak-

[illegible] even now, that Speaker Callicot will rank favorably with his most capable predecessors.

The House applied itself laboriously to the consideration of a Bounty bill, with the view of perfecting it at the earliest day practicable. The Senate bestowed careful attention on it during its passage through that body, and it is not probable that it will be materially amended in the House. From all parts of the State a strong voice comes up for a law legalizing the action of local authorities in paying bounties.

In the Senate, Mr. Gardner's Bank bill was ordered to a third reading. The spirit of its provision is, that in case of a bank failing, solvent stockholders may be assessed 100 per cent. to make up deficiencies occasioned by the failure of non-solvent stockholders to pay.

The Senate, with consent of the Assembly, take a recess till the 25th. The House will also, probably, for a few days, the last of the week. In this body there is an anxiety to economize time and dispatch business. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committees:

For the protection and improvement of the Tonawanda Indians.

To incorporate the New-York Medical College for Women.

Relative to the improvement of Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ramsey—To amend the law of divorce.

Mr. Ramsey moved its reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. Folger stated that the bill went to the Judiciary Committee last year. They had given it much attention, and if reported at all it would have been reported adversely.

The bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Folger made a report against the appointment of Commissioners for the equalization of taxation. Agreed to.

Mr. Folger introduced a bill to protect the creditors of Secret Societies.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to the United States Deposit Fund.

To authorize the extension of the time for the collection of taxes, except in Orleans County.

To amend the Charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Folger introduced a bill appropriating lands donated by the United States to the State of New-York in 1862 to the People's College, Havana.

Mr. Folger said that he introduced the bill by request, but was not committed to it.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to the detention of prisoners in Kings County.

Relative to fees and costs in Justices Courts, Brooklyn.

Mr. Sherwood reported a general bill to repay the town bounties, and confirm the acts of the Governor. The bill appropriates $2,000,000 for the repayment of the town bounties.

On motion of Mr. Dean the bill was taken up in Committee, and passed at once to a third reading.

Mr. [illegible] reported favorably the bill to raise the stationery orders of members to [illegible] instead of $60.

Mr. Sherwood reported favorably the bill to facilitate the acquisition of lands by the Croton Board.

Mr. Darcy gave notice of a bill the better to regulate the Brooklyn Fire Department.

NOTICES OF BILLS GIVEN.

By Mr. [illegible]—A Broadway Railroad bill.

By Mr. [illegible]—To create a Bureau of Military Statistics.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Western New-York.

To extend the time for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

To regulate the weight of rails.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Koch—Incorporating the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association. It allows the Association to hold real estate to the value of $100,000.

By Mr. Parker—Repealing the act exempting ministers of the gospel from taxation.

By Mr. Woodward—Relative to the accounts of town officers. It provides that the Supervisors, Town Clerk and Justices of the Peace, or any two Justices in the several towns of a county shall constitute a Board of Town Auditors, for the purpose of examining the accounts of Overseers of the Poor, and Commissioners of Highways, and other town officers.

By Mr. Hutchings—To authorize the Orphan Asylum Society of New-York to hold real estate.

By Mr. T. C. Fields—To incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Church Tract Society.

By Mr. P. E. Havens—To provide for the administration of law in Justices' Courts.

By Mr. Depew—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to auction sales. It provides for the payment of auction duties by all brokers, factors and middlemen, in the sale of every species of personal property subject to auction duties, on all goods, cash and every time sold, and on all damaged goods, the same as if in good condition. It authorizes the Comptroller to appoint agents, and enforce and carry out the law.

By Mr. Benjamin—To authorize the Sackett's Harbor, Rome and New-York Railroad to sell property.

By Mr. Sayres—To increase the fees of Justices and Constables in civil and criminal cases.

By Mr. Pauling—To increase the compensation of jurors in the towns of Kings County.

By Mr. Lent—To authorize a railroad on Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn.

The bill in relation to town bounties was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated till the adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 8 o'clock.

The bill to confirm the acts of the Governor, and appropriating money to repay the sums borrowed to pay the State bounties, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Dean, it was passed.

Mr. Sherwood reported complete the general bounty bill legalizing taxation of towns to repay bounties. On his motion, the bill was read for the third time and passed.

Mr. Davis offered the following:

Whereas, That honored statesman, Lewis Cass, is at present in the city,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to invite him to visit the Assembly, and the Speaker welcome him to the floor.

Mr. Dean seconded the motion, and moved that a Committee be appointed forthwith, as Mr. Cass leaves the city in the morning. Agreed to.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Davis, Dean and [illegible] such Committee.

The concurrent resolution to adjourn from the 19th to the 25th was concurred in, after a debate, by 71 to 34.

Mr. Davis, from the Special Committee to wait on Gen. Cass, reported that he had performed his duty. Gen. Cass requested them to convey to the Assembly his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and say that he regretted that the state of his health prevented him from accepting the invitation.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole, J. B. Havens in the Chair, and took up the Governor's Message.

Mr. [illegible] took the floor, and argued against the position taken by the Governor, that the South alone was not responsible for the war, and that Slavery was the subject, but not the cause of the war. He reviewed the history of the Government, to show that the Democracy who indorsed the Buffalo platform held to the same doctrine as is contended for by the Republican party with reference to Slavery. He regarded Slavery as the great strength of the rebellion, because we had to send away our brave sons to fight the battles, and thus preventing them from pursuing their usual industrial pursuits, while the negroes of the South were used to produce the corn and food of the rebels, who were thus enabled to meet our brothers unfatigued, and eager to slaughter them. He justified arbitrary arrests upon the ground of military necessity. He did not fear the threats of a revolution here in the State of New-York. If partisans should so stir up the feelings of a portion of the State as to cause revolution, they would find a party at the North to meet and subdue all such treason. He continued at length in support of all the measures of the President.

No other person being prepared to speak, on motion of Mr. Hutchings the message was made the special order of the 26th inst.

On motion of T. C. Fields arbitrary arrests were made the special order of March 4.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Gen. Butler will arrive here at 10 o'clock to-morrow, on the invitation from the City Councils of Baltimore. He will dine at the Eutaw House, with the Mayor and Councils, to-morrow night.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croup, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original bone-setter of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

The Watch and Jewelry Business of the late JOHN B. GINOCHIO is offered for sale. Inquire on the premises, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For military officers, and those who often over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather, they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds and can be carried in the pocket, to be taken as occasion requires.

The Troches are a staff of life to me.
Prof. EDWARD NORTH,
Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

For Throat troubles they are a specific.
N. P. WILLIS.

Too favorably known to need commendation.
Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS,
President Mass. Senate.

Contain no opium nor anything injurious.
Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

An elegant combination for Coughs.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

I recommend their use to Public Speakers.
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Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.
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They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.
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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House), opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (Broadway) N.Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only firms of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

Delano—Bouvier.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Isaac Westcott, Jacques A. Delano and Miss Ann E. Bouvier, both of this City. No cards.

[illegible]—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Dr. Newell, Aaron E. Hyatt, of New-York, and Sarah Jane [illegible], of Sing Sing, Westchester County.

Gardner—Jaques.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. N. E. Smith, Napoleon B. Gardner and Mary A., daughter of Edward J. Jaques, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

Greenland—Hoag.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 16, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Thomas E. Greenland and Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Hoag, all of Brooklyn.

Marseilles—Pridham.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. A. M. Carter, Mr. W. S. Marseilles, of Hastings, Westchester County, and Miss R. L. Pridham, of Amsterdam, N. Y.

Amsterdam papers please copy.

Neff—Wood.—In Rockaway, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Samuel P. Halsey, Montague P. Neff, of Cincinnati, O., and Susan L., daughter of Freeman Wood, Esq.

Parker—Howard.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at Christ Church, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Reginald E. Parker, of Indianapolis, and Elizabeth Anna, youngest daughter of the late Robert Howard, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Brewer.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, Miss Mary A. Brewer, second daughter of Capt. Nicholas R. and Mary A. Brewer, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday next, from the residence of her father, No. 75 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

Crampton.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, Jennie Louisa, daughter of Henry E. and Dora M. Crampton, aged 2 months and 20 days.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

Clark.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, Edmund D., son of Leroy and Mary E. Clark, aged 1 year, 7 months and [illegible] days.

Funeral will take place from No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., at 9 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Feb. 19. His remains will be taken to Red Mills for interment, via Harlem Railroad.

Dickinson.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, George Dickinson, son of the late Charles Dickinson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, from his late residence, 5th-av., next to the corner of [illegible]-st., without further notice.

Forster.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, William Forster, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 631 6th-av., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Hoag.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, Ellen, the beloved wife of R. J. Hoag, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, in [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs., without further invitation.

Livingston.—In Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 15, Julia A., daughter of R. Montgomery and Jane Livingston, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Law.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, Charles William, infant son of Charles E. and Mary Jane Law, aged 7 months and 11 days.

Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 16, Charles H. Smith, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Montague-place.

Swords.—In Deerment, Portchester, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, at his residence, Edward J. Swords, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Portchester, on Friday morning, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The train leaves the New Haven Depot at 7 o'clock A. M., returning at 12 o'clock M. The body will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Van Saun.—On Tuesday, Feb. 17, Johnny, son of Albert and Margaret Jane Van Saun, aged 4 years, 8 months and 28 days.

Van Wagenen.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, Mary Maynard, second daughter of the late Hubert Van Wagenen, Jr., in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock, from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., without further invitation.

Western.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, Grace Hunter, daughter of the late Henry M. Western, Esq., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 230 Henry-st., on Friday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Wood.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, at her residence, No. 5 East 22d-st., Julia A. C., widow of the late Silas Wood, of this City.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 82—Feb. 18, 1863.

14, 11, 58, 30, 75, 57, 62, 29, 5, 18, 18, 58, 53.

Kentucky, Class 84—Feb. 18, 1863.

27, 14, 55, 60, 70, 39, 12, 25, 73, 13, 40, 67, 65.

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MORE THAN DOUBLED SINCE THE PANIC OF 1857.

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A sure remedy for weak, sour and irritable stomachs, liver complaint, incipient consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchial affections, pains in the side and stomach, and weakness in the bowels, general debility, diarrhoea, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c. It cleanses the stomach and bowels, purifies the stream of life, correcting the secretions, and expelling all morbid and virulent matter from the body, and checks the tendency to disease. THESE BITTERS meet with universal success in all parts of the world, and are a pleasant tonic for family use.

We see from an article in The Daily Times that Drake's cast-off are getting a little sore, under the pressure of OLD Dr. TOWNSEND'S MAGIC STOMACH BITTERS. KEEP COOL, and after you get used to the pressure, it may not hurt your feelings so badly; but the fact that OLD Dr. TOWNSEND'S BITTERS are so far superior to all others is patent to every one. His superior knowledge and skill in the preparation of his BITTERS, as well as his COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA, (the curative properties of which are so well known,) is so universally acknowledged, that it is only necessary to let the public know that he still lives, in order to inspire them with confidence in using them. The rush to procure them is so great, that we have had to work night and day in order to supply the demand, and yet we have orders for thousands of dozens, which, as yet, we have been unable to fill.

We are aware that when a man is sick he will make an effort to get something that will cure him.

Be sure and use OLD Dr. TOWNSEND'S BITTERS AND SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. RALPH POMEROY & CO., Proprietors, No. 41 John-st., New-York.

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OLD COTTON WANTED.—THE HIGHEST price paid for old cotton of all kinds from mattresses, cushions, &c., &c. S. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York. Paper stock of all kinds bought. Job lots of all kinds of wrapping papers low.

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This is the only method based upon Physiological principles which has ever been presented to the public for the restoration of the Hair.

Particular attention is called to the Doctor's Theory of treating DISEASED SCALPS AND RESTORING HAIR. It no doubt will commend itself to every intelligent and reflecting mind.

[illegible] The philosophy of premature blanching is this: Iron and Oxygen are the principal constituents of dark hair; Lime and Magnesia of light hair. [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Perry's method is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of hair or premature whitening, prescribes such remedies, according to its nature and requirements, as will remove the disease; hence his great success in treating CAPILLARY DISEASES.

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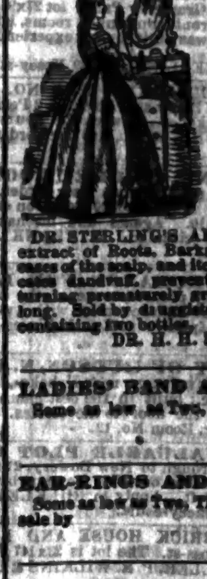
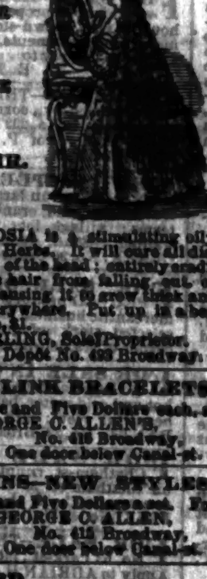


FOR THE HAIR.



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CARD.

St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

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By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK. Harry L. Spotts. Samuel Hawk.

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PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES. PREVENTS FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER, FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST MIASMA AND THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER. INVIGORATES THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND THE BOWELS.

STEADIES THE NERVES, AND TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE.

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Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

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The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

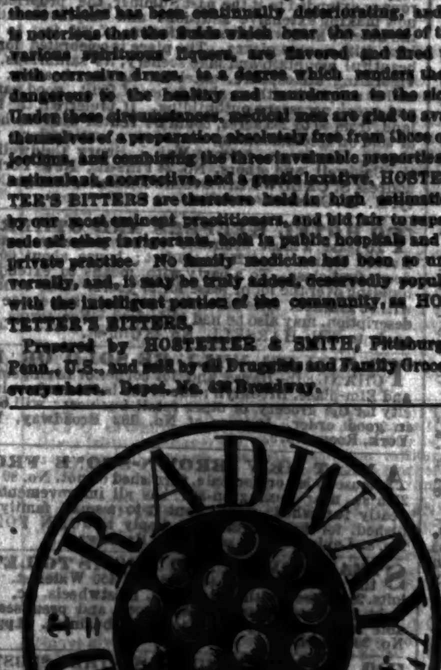
For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is caused.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases, it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to reinforce and reestablish them.

Last, but not least, it is the Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopoeia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the Faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ them in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fired to with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from these objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn., U. S., and sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 428 Broadway.



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COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS OF GUMS, PLANTS, HERBS, ROOTS AND FLOWERS.

They Purge—Cleanse—Purify—Heal—Soothe—Calm—Strengthen—Invigorate—and Regulate the System.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS COLIC, BILIOUS FEVER, ERYSIPELAS, CONGESTIVE FEVER, SMALL POX, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER.

SIX TO EIGHT PILLS Will purge the disease from the system IN SIX HOURS.

If seized with either of the above-named diseases, let six or eight of Dr. Radway's Pills be taken at once. This single dose will carry the patient out of danger. Their continued use, in smaller doses, will work a cure.

WHY RADWAY'S PILLS CURE SMALL POX.

In Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Yellow, Typhoid and other reducing Fevers, purgation is highly essential. But to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irritation they would produce, and the relaxation and depletion that would follow, would be likely to prove fatal. If physicians, in these cases, would give RADWAY'S PILLS, they would always cure their patients. In these diseases, a mild, soothing, healing and gently stimulating laxative is required, which is secured in RADWAY'S PILLS.

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THE TAX-LAW DECISIONS, Alphabetically arranged, together with a COMPLETE STAMP DIRECTORY. This work is second only in importance to the Tax-Law itself. The Commissioner's decisions are so numerous, affecting almost every section of the Law, that tax-payers cannot afford to be uninformed in regard to them. Price, ten cents. Single copies sent on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers. BEADLE & CO., Publishers, No. 118 William-st., New-York.

HOOKER'S ARMY. THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 BROADWAY, Have made special arrangements to forward goods to the soldiers in HOOKER'S ARMY At low rates.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WILL BE celebrated under the auspices of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1863, at the City Assembly Rooms, by a supper, with speeches and music. Tickets, for ladies or gentlemen, $2 each; to be had at the offices of the Tribune, Times, Evening Post, and of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fetter, Wilson & Co., No. 252 South-st.; Chas. S. Spencer, No. 289 Broadway.
WM. P. ESTERBROOK, D. L. PETTEE,
H. W. SMITH, C. S. SPENCER,
C. A. DANA, SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
J. M. PALMER,
Committee of Arrangements.

N. B. WE ARE CLOSING OUT Winter stock of NECK TIES, and offer immense quantities to select from, at the following prices:
25 cent ties at 15 cents. 50 cent ties at 35 cents.
40 cent ties at 25 cents. 75 cent ties at 50 cents.
Gent's fine Linen Collars, 15 cents, very best 25 cents.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., NO. 370 BROADWAY.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—In no previous winter has there been less expression of concern for the poor in our city than the present; yet never before were certain classes of the poor in greater need of aid. While the families of soldiers are provided for by the allotment system, and the liberality of the City Government, the residue of the needy who are the most numerous and suitable of the destitute, are by many overlooked. Of this class are widows and orphans, deserted wives with families, females without employment, and very many of the aged, the sick and infirm, who in their helplessness and distress, are thrown by Providence as a special charge on our care.

The mildness of the winter has contributed to the impression that there is but very little destitution to be relieved. Hence the receipts have so diminished that the Board, is more straitened for funds than in seasons of greater pressure. The expenses of living have greatly increased; and as the season advances, the destitution is acquiring proportions far beyond the ability of the Association to relieve, without the prompt and enlarged liberality of our citizens.

Need more be said in this Metropolis, so signalized for deeds of mercy, and accustomed to the relief of the distressed? What conceivable claims are more urgent and sacred, than those of the suffering at our own doors? Our City has nobly responded to the appeal of the famishing abroad. And shall the cry of the poverty-stricken and helpless in our own City be heard in vain? Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given, give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly, to meet the present necessity; and with the measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 30 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the Board. JAMES BROWN, President.
Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer.
R. M. Hartley, Secretary.

"BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH."—BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS, totally exclude cold, wind, snow, rain and dust from sash and French windows, sliding, double and vestibule doors and shutters of every description; are good Winter and Summer, and can scarcely be seen when applied. For circulars, with reference to some of New-York's best citizens, address METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable German girl, a situation as first-class cook, in a French or German family; understands French and German cooking; best of City references given. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; best of references given. Call for two days at No. 51 4th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE middle-aged American woman, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 32 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A place as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of references given. Apply at front door No. 39 ...-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who has lived in the best families in Europe and in this City, a situation as thorough cook; understands her business in all its branches, including the French and American modes of cooking; wages due to $12. Call at or address No. 133 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook with a private family; is an excellent baker; is a good washer and ironer, and is not afraid of work. Call at No. 432 Greenwich-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 56 Vandam-st., near Hudson, in basement, or address M. R., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference given as to capability and character. Apply, for two days, at No. 389 6th-av., corner of 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a young woman that understands all kinds of cooking; would be willing to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a good baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as a first-class cook, and understands all kinds of baking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 36th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 Oliver-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 170 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as cook, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, with good reference. Call at No. 273 1st-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE and efficient American Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; is an excellent hand over children; can cut and fit children's dresses, and is willing to be generally useful; has the best of references from last employers. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of a child; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; good reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 15 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as first-class waitress; is fully competent and understands her business; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 86 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; has first-class City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 223 West 36th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by an active young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing, or to take care of children and do sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid ... Please call at No. 132 West ...-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 586 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the past 14 years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is obliging in sickness; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1447½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; has no objection to the country; would be willing to travel with a family; has good references. Call at or address No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a Protestant woman as infant's nurse, capable of taking charge of a child from its birth, or as nurse and seamstress. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, on Tuesday and Thursday, at No. 25 University-place.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by an American girl, to take care of children and do chamberwork; City references given. Call at No. 148 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Welsh girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call, for two days, at No. 125½ Division-st., New-York.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as wet nurse, having lost her baby only four weeks old; is a first-rate seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; the best reference given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 301 West 28th-st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine very nicely; also understands something about Finckle & Lyons', and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; would do light chamberwork or wait on ladies. Call or address No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear. Can be seen for two days. Good reference can be given.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 107 West 29th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSMAKER, one that understands her business, work by the day, week or month. Can be seen at No. 8 Union Court, University-place, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands everything connected with her line of work; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 194 East 24th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid; can give the best of City reference from her present employers. Call at No. 21 East 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has good reference. Apply for two days at No. 23 9th-st., near 6th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 60 6th-av., founded in 1863, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian Languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS PRACTICAL GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; is a first-rate hand over horses, and a steady driver; the wife is an excellent hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address D. C., Box No. 206 Times Office, for three days. A lodge preferred.

AS SALESMAN OR BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a situation in an iron house as salesman or book-keeper by a man of many years' experience in both the wholesale and retail business; he has an extensive acquaintance among consumers, and can influence a large City trade. Address R. B. T., Box No. 162 Times Office.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, 21 years of age, as porter in some store, or to work in a manufactory or wholesale medicine warehouse; is used to bottling, &c.; writes a good hand, and can give references. Address DANIEL, Box No. 241 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A MARRIED man—a Protestant—wants a situation to take charge of a small farm, and is a good plain gardener; has two in family; good reference from his present employer. Address a note to A. F. D., Katonah Station, Westchester County, for G. McCormack.

AS GARDENER.—A THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL gardener, single, who will be disengaged by 1st of March, desires a situation where the services of a first-class man are required; has full knowledge of the various branches connected with the profession; is also practically experienced in laying out new grounds in first-class style. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address T. J. S., Stamford, Conn.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man that thoroughly understands the business in all its departments, care and management of green and hot-house plants, graperies, laying out of grounds and scientific gardening in general; gardener at Brig.-Gen. Busteed's for the last five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a married man, thoroughly competent in all departments of his business; has seven years' recommendations of the very best from his late employer. Call on or address D. H. F., gardener, care of A. Bridgman, Seedsman, &c., No. 878 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Scotchman, (married) as gardener; understands gardening in all its departments; his wife to take care of dairy, if required; has two years' reference from his present employer. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 186 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a married man; understands it thoroughly in all its branches; has a knowledge of laying out new places. Good City references. Apply to R. D., at A. Read's, Seedsman, No. 287 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man; small family; understands grapes, greenhouse and vegetables; thoroughly sober and reliable; good reference. Inquire for J. W., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has had several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 225 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man, who perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and plain gardening, and would be willing and obliging to his employer; the best reference can be given from his last and former employers. Address D. G., Box No. 213 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTESTANT man wishes a situation as above; understands his business; would be found everything required; good driver; perfectly temperate; good references. Address W. J., Box No. 229 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has several years' experience; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 226 Times Office.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A law office, by a young man nineteen years of age; has had some experience and can produce first rate reference. Address C. D., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, having an extensive acquaintance with jobbers and merchants, would like to secure an agency for the sale of some kind of goods on commission; satisfactory references given. Address AGENT, Box No. 103, Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS BOOK COMPOSITORS wanted at No. 13 Vandewater-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND EXCELLENT washer and ironer; also, a good seamstress to do the sewing and chamberwork in a small family. Apply, from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening, at 42d-st., corner of 7th-av.

PROTESTANT HELP WANTED.—HALF A dozen jack-spinners, job work; splendid wages. Also, a general help. None other than Protestants need apply. Those with families preferred. E. WINSLOW WILLIAMS, Yantic Mills, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED IN A BANKING-HOUSE.—AN active young man, quick at figures, who writes a good hand, and can bring unexceptionable reference as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,609 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION DRY GOODS house, a smart, active lad, 16 to 18 years of age. Apply in own handwriting with references, Box No. 645 Post-office, New-York. Salary first year, $150.

HOUSE CARPENTERS.—TWO GOOD HANDS wanted immediately. Apply at the shop, No. 196 West Houston-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A young woman as first-class cook; must have City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—CLERK FOR A NEW STEAMBOAT, two conductors, two brakemen, valet, to go to Cuba. Apply to No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing 3 cent postage stamp, Box No. 786 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD Lake, Orange County, N. Y., from 1st of April, 1863, to a qualified and responsible tenant only, "who knows how to keep a hotel." The house has been newly and handsomely refurnished, and, in consequence of its rapid advancement in popular favor, and the liberal patronage extended to it the past Summer, the proprietor is now making extensive additions and improvements to the hotel, which will present a facade of 225 feet to the lake, with double piazza. The place is celebrated for its beautiful mountain and lake scenery, its salubrious, invigorating atmosphere, excellent fishing, boating, &c., and is supplied with an abundance of fruit; good garden and every necessary outbuilding. If preferred, the farm land, from 50 to 200 acres, could be rented with the hotel, or sold on accommodating terms to a satisfactory purchaser. For terms, refer to Maj. J. Henry Caldwell, J. S. Caldwell and others, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York, or address S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., Chester Post-office.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 100 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET OR WILL BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED—House and lot corner of Livingston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn; one of the best locations in the city for the grocery or other retail business; will be put in good order. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 9.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let or for sale, furnished or not, No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $100 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 23 Lexington-av., or No. 189 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 24x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSTANTIAL, well-lighted six-story, basement and subcellar store No. 20 Ann-st. to let or lease, all or by lofts. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 83 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., FROM APRIL 1, the three-story house, No. 27 Chestnut-st., within three minutes' walk from the depot. The house is in perfect order. Rent $400. Apply to E. HYDE, No. 13 Coenties-slip, or No. 29 West 24th-st., New-York.

CORNER PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST. TO LET.—The third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st.; entrance in Dutch-st.; also, a room in the basement. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—FIRST-class house, 20x50, handsomely furnished; mantel and pier mirrors. Possession April 1. Price $175 per month. House would be rented and furniture sold, if preferred. No. 169 West 21st-st. Can be seen after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 24th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 24th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 133 AND BASEMENT of No. 135 Canal-st.; size of basement, 25 by 54 feet, with vaults under sidewalk. Inquire of JOSEPH C. FISHER, Nos. 2 and 10 Cooper Institute.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 60 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—NO. 21 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN Bleecker and Amity sts.; house 25 feet front, high stoop, three stories front, four stories rear. Inquire at No. 19 (next door.)

TO LET—THE LOFTS NO. 4 COLLEGE-PLACE, adjoining Messrs. J. C. Howe & Co. Apply to JOSHUA D. EVANS, No. 4 College-place.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 23x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

SAFE WANTED.—SMALL HERRING'S OR Lillie's chilled iron. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

For sale, the residence and drug-store of the late Dr. Abram Stillman, deceased, in the village of Boundbrook, N. J., containing about one acre of land, excellent garden, choice fruit, and as a physician's stand cannot be excelled in the country. For further particulars call on A. Cammann, No. 74 Maiden-lane, Mondays and Thursdays; on Stephen Vail, No. 97 Fulton-st., on Saturday, and the rest of the week, at Plainfield, N. J., and L. D. Cook at Boundbrook.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALUABLE property on Newtown Creek, adjoining Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, only one-half mile up the creek from the East River.

The tract here offered has a water frontage of more than one-half a mile on good navigable water, with the Flushing Railroad running through it, skirting the water front a convenient distance to admit of switches upon wharves which might be built, or upon the premises of any manufactories for which this location is so admirably adapted. This tract containing about 66 acres, will lay out over 850 lots, allowing streets 60 feet wide. It is only about one mile from the termini of four ferries—the James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st. and State-st.

This most valuable property, embracing so many acres, and offered, as it is, by the acre, is eminently desirable as an investment for capitalists, to whom it is specially commended. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE No. 282 WEST 34TH-ST., three stories and basement, high stoop, brown-stone, all modern improvements, and in excellent order; finished by day's work for the owner.

House No. 163 West 35th-st., English basement, four stories, brick; house 16, 8x60.

House No. 3 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, three stories, brick, in excellent order, near Carroll-park.

Unless sold previously at private sale, these houses will be sold at auction TUESDAY, 24th inst., at Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 71 Wall-st., or to
A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—For sale, or to let, for a term of years, a frame house, with twelve rooms and store connected; bake oven and house, stable and large store-loft, with garden, abundance of water, &c. This property is advantageously situated, in a thriving neighborhood, on the main stage route, one mile and a half north of the Harlem Bridge, and in the centre of the town of Morrisania. Terms low, and favorable to a good tenant. Address for two weeks, A. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 60 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

A PARTY OWNING 15,000 ACRES OF land, in the State of New-Jersey, 25 miles east of Philadelphia, beautifully located, well watered, and having two railroads passing through it, will sell the entire tract at a great bargain, or will associate himself with several responsible gentlemen, upon fair terms, with a view of bringing the same into market. Full information may be had by calling on Mr. GRANGER, at the office of Gleason & Coe, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY, high-stoop and basement brick house No. 21 Abingdon-square. Replete with every modern convenience, with a park in front, a delightful garden in the rear, and a location unsurpassed for healthfulness, there is little else to desire by those who can appreciate the excellent. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, on the premises after 10 A. M.

TEN SMALL BRICK HOUSES IN BROOKLYN will be sold at auction by JAS. COLE & SON, at No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock. Large lots, excellent neighborhoods, water and gas; situated in President, Huntington and Oxford sts. and Park-av. Those wishing rents from $200 to $300 will do well to attend this sale. Maps now ready. Terms favorable.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 17 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and Fifth-av. Hotel; finest location in the City; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP lot, for sale low. House, brown stone, four stories, has all modern improvements. Stable has gas, croton, sewer, &c., room for four horses and carriages. Will be sold low before March 1. Persons willing to pay $19,000 or $20,000, may apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 26.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COMPLETE set of machinery, in good running order, with dryers and mill attached, suitable for grinding spices or other light manufacturing. Apply at the office of W. C. FROST, No. 10 Produce Exchange, Water-st., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 127 West 43d-st., No. 141 West 33d-st., No. 190 West 33d-st., No. 199 West 50th-st., 52d-st., between 6th and 9th avs., from $3,000 to $15,000, all received in process of business. J. W. STEVENS, Lumber Dealer, Broadway and 47th-st., or No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 39 South 9th-st., also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE ON WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-story, high stoop and balcony No. 133 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house 25x56 and extension of 8 feet; lot 25x125 feet; house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 182 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 27x98.9, house 27x60; brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to
E. T. SNELLING, No. 30 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 88 Greenwich-av., corner of Perry-st. Also No. 2 Perry-st. Inquire at No. 207 Bleecker-st., between the hours of 8 and 7 P. M., or of P. BRUSH, at No. 169 Bedford-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J.—Land in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms and cranberry land, 1 to 20 acres, on easy terms; village lots for $10. Agents and mechanics wanted. Send stamp for circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED productive City property, one of the best mercantile business locations in the country, with a well-selected stock of goods. Inquire at No. 153 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF HUDSON, N. J.—A Gothic cottage, on Palisade-av., near Hoboken-av.; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; built in the best manner; beautiful view; cars pass the door to the ferries. M. BANTA, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON Chatham-st., running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 29 ft. 3 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 90 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 63 Park-st., late Cross-st. The lot is 23x147 feet. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY house and five lots of ground on the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 86th-st.; fruit, &c. Price $15,000; rent $600. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 20 feet front by 50 feet deep, lot 100 feet, in West 29th-st. Price $4,000. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45, MODERN improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 180 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 83 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $8,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21x60 feet, No. 22 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For price and order for admission apply to WM. R. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, THE lease and improvements on property Nos. 40 and 42 Spring-st., New-York. Apply to GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 10 Nassau-st. Office hours from 10 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 99 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars, apply to M. DIEFENDORF, No. 9 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT house and the lot No. 54 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to JOHN McGLAVE, 1,241 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 167 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x55; three stories, with marble hall and courtyard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon.
SAMUEL LEGGETT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 1st of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haight. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

LOST—TUESDAY, FEB. 17, IN THE VICINITY of Broadway and Broome-st., a single stone DIAMOND dropped out of a ring. The finder will receive a handsome reward by leaving it at No. 197 East 21st-st.

LOST—A ROUND PINK CORAL BREASTPIN, with fringe, either in 14th-st., 6th-av., 4th-st. or Broadway. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 27 West 11th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,

A desirable residence, eligibly situated, within a short distance of Factoryville Landing. The house contains 10 rooms, is substantially built; the ground, about 10 acres, well laid out and all in good order. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let for a term of years and partially furnished if desired. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, No. 170 William-st., or to JAMES E. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED in Orange, N. J., fifty minutes' ride, by Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st., and five minutes' walk from the depot. Comprises about 6 acres of ground in fine cultivation, and contains every requisite to make it one of the most desirable investments now offering to the public. There are on the place, stable, cow-house, carriage-house and henery, all in good order; an abundance of fine fruit trees, all in full bearing, comprising dwarf pear, quince, apple, plum, peach and cherry trees; also, Falstaff raspberries and fine strawberry beds.

The house is frame, containing 13 rooms, 9 of which are bedrooms, all large and airy; marble mantels on first floor. This is a splendid opportunity for those wishing a fine old place cheap, as it has been in possession of present proprietor over 17 years, and will be sold cheap to close an estate. Call on or address W. PATTERSON, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE village of Huntington, L. I., with 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, abundance of fruit of all kinds; the house is two-story, with barn, carriage-house attached; stock and utensils if desired.

Also, a two-story and attic house, fourteen rooms, with large garden attached; barn and carriage-house if desired; several churches and the best schools on the island are located in the village. Apply to S. WOODHULL, Huntington, L. I., or WOODHULL & CO., No. 207 Front-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT PLACE OF 10 ACRES FOR sale on the river banks, one hour from New-York, and five minutes from the Hudson River Railroad station, beautiful in itself and entirely unexceptionable in all its surroundings, and wanting nothing which can make a country residence acceptable to a gentleman of taste and refinement; this is decidedly the cheapest and the most desirable first-class property now remaining on the shores of the Hudson.
C. G. PRATT, No. 23 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE HOUSE, 30x40, and three acres of land, at Astoria, L. I. The grounds are well laid out and supplied with every kind of choice fruits; fifteen minutes' walk from steamboat landing; 1½ miles from Hunter's Point ferry; commanding a fine view of the country and City. Would exchange for good house and lot in upper part of this City. Apply to M. B. SANFORD, No. 2 Astor-place.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A two-story house and lot, 165x200 feet on South-st., near Main-st.; house is well finished throughout, twelve rooms, kitchen and cellar, gas throughout, stable and carriage shed and necessary out-buildings; garden well supplied with fruit trees, &c. Terms moderate. Inquire on premises or of JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., No. 22 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—The former residence of the subscriber, No. 24 Front-st., with every convenience and all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c., with good stable and carriage house, and the garden well supplied with good fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. DAVIES, No. 22 Warren-st., New-York.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, a handsome country residence, with 12 or 20 acres of land, fine garden, grapery, carriage-house, stable, &c., and an abundance of fruits of choice varieties. The house is a 2 story frame, handsomely situated, good size, nearly new and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from the City via Jackson-av.; 15 acres of cultivated land; large house, commodious barn, carriage-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 38 Post-office, Flushing.

FOR SALE AT MAPLEWOOD, NEAR South Orange, an exceedingly tasty and well-built residence, with about one acre of land in garden, lawn, &c.; the location is a very beautiful one and near station; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply at the drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A MODERN-built, two-story and attic house, containing 11 rooms, with one acre of ground and all necessary outbuildings; one hour's ride by rail from 31st-st. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County, N. Y. Apply to E. H. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy, fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT AT GLENCOVE LANDING FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant and spacious mansion, with suitable stabling and outbuildings, late the country seat of John La Farge, Esq., deceased. Apply to THOMAS JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

TO LET—IN RYE, A SMALL, HANDSOME AND convenient place, now in possession of Mr. Chas. T. Goodwin. It has a good-sized dwelling, stable, &c., and about four acres of land; rent, $425. Apply to GEO. W. BERRIAN, No. 64 Rutgers-slip.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 120 ACRES, with half a mile of water front, on Nevesink Bay, near the Narrows, with magnificent view of ocean and harbor. Price asked $16,000, can be bought less. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Port Richmond, S. I., in perfect order, with good garden, stable and water, abundance of fruit and shade trees. Possession any time. Terms easy. Apply at No. 119 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE ON ACCOMODATING TERMS.

A farm of 100 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest-trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill, notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 115 ACRES, ON LONG Island, and 30 minutes to railroad or steamboat landing, within one-half mile of three churches, school, store and post-office, and one and a half miles of mill and sloop landing; is in a fair state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit trees. For further particulars apply, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., to SAMUEL CARMAN, at the office of Dollner, Potter & Co., No. 131 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM OF 50 acres, handsome new house, overlooking the thriving village of Plainfield, N. J.; one and a half hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of depot. Inquire of E. F. HARRISON,
No. 465 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FARM OF 47 ACRES, 25 MILES IN NEW-Jersey, one mile east of Freeman's Depot, Metuchin, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, Feb. 21, 1863, at 2 P. M.; beautiful location, apple orchard and other fruit, house, barn, &c. J. WELCH, owner. For further particulars inquire of R. BLAKE, No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house, with modern improvements. Address, stating location and rent, which must be low, W. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED—ONE OF MEDIUM SIZE, containing modern improvements, in a good location, between the 3d and 6th avs., not above 36th, nor below 4th-st. Price not to exceed $12,000. Address PURCHASER, Station D, Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TWO-STORY house with all modern improvements, between 4th and 9th avs. and below 50th-st., or a vacant building lot. Address, stating price, &c., BARKER, Box No. 133 Times Office.

WANTED—A SMALL, NEAT DWELLING-house, not above 28th-st.; must be in good order; rent not to exceed $6.50, by a family of three. Address Box No. 947 New-York Post-office.

WANTED ON A LEASE—A FULL-SIZED House with two staircases, and a laundry, between 10th and 30th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Address W., Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

WANTED—A MODERN HOUSE, WHOLLY OR partly furnished, containing 15 or 16 rooms. Location near Broadway, and not above 30th-st. Address H. J. C., Station C, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE WITH ONE or two acres of land, within an hour of the City; a double house, or large enough for a family of ten. Address M., Post-office box No. 3,409.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—A small house in Brooklyn. Rent about $350. Address C. W. R., Box No. 1,229 Post-office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1863.

The miners having resumed work, the sale of coal at public auction, announced by the Board of Managers for the 30th day of December, 1862, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Feb., 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 28 and 30 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time and place they will offer for sale

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

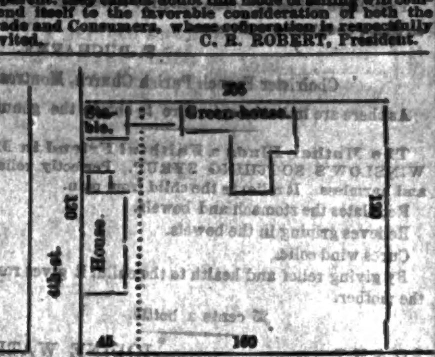
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of March next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 25th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, on any form whatever, being made for account of or in behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The Coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the Coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the Trade and Consumers, whose coöperation is respectfully invited.
C. R. ROBERT, President.



AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale, on the 25th day of February, at 12 M., at No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by THOMAS MURPHY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

The 3-story brick house, 2-story extension, stable in the rear, on the northeasterly corner of 4th and South 9th sts., will be sold, with the adjoining lot, containing together 45 feet front, and 120 feet deep.

Upon this $8,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Eight single lots adjoining, and fronting on South 9th-st., 25x120 feet, will be sold, one with the privilege of more.

This property was formerly owned and occupied by A. P. Cummings, Esq., and has upon it a good grapery and green-house, and is filled with choice shrubbery, and cherry, plum and pear trees, of 15 to 20 years' growth, and in full bearing condition. A very desirable place for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to
P. V. MEEKER,
Or to JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD AND BUHL FURNITURE.

PAPIER-MACHE AND ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.

A part of which was imported from Paris, (being premium furniture from the Crystal Palace Exhibition in our City,) and the balance made to order by Roux and others.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 157 5th-av. and No. 935 Broadway, near 23d-st., the contents of the elegant mansion on the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st., removed to the above stores for the purpose of sale, consisting, in part, of elaborately-carved rosewood parlor suites, in figured orange, crimson and drab satin brocatel; Paris buhl centre and card tables; cabinet escritoire, elegantly-carved rosewood centre-tables and etageres; statuary, marble-tops, rosewood suites, in velvet tapestry; richly carved rosewood book-case; carved walnut library suite, in reps, buffet; richly decorated china vases; Paris gilt clocks, crotch oak library double desk, and tables; solid oak chairs, in plush; carved solid rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads; armoire a glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet-tables, spring beds, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, solid mahogany extension tables, sofas, chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth.

Also, A SUPERB PAPIER-MACHE CASE PIANO-FORTE, made by GROVESTEIN, exhibited at the CRYSTAL PALACE; 3 ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES, CHICKERING & BRADBURY, Makers. Suites of enameled bedroom furniture; elegant medallion, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, a number of superior engravings, oil-paintings, &c. The furniture will be on exhibition, with catalogues, on Monday, 23d inst.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

10 Commonwealth Bk.	$100	25 Williamsburgh C. Bk.	$50
10 Park Bank	100	10 Manuf. & Merch. Bk.	100
20 Bank of Commerce	100	20 Irving Bank	50
20 East River Ins. Scrip.	10	50 Grand-st. & News'n R.	50
20 Mercantile F. Ins. Co.	50	200 Cairo City Property	100
40 Astor Fire Ins. Co.	25	20 Merch. Mutual Ins.	100
5 Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	25	10 Wash. Marine Ins. Co.	100
15 Equitable Fire Ins. Co.	35	50 Neptune Mar. Ins. Co.	100
20 People's Fire Ins. Co.	50	10 Second-avenue R.	100

$100 Central Park Improvement 6 per cent. Stock.
$500 Washington City and Mining Co. 10 per cent. Bds.
$1,000 City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Watertown and Mad. R. 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 10 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Logan Co. Manuf. and Mining Co. Bonds.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a very large and well selected stock of fine furniture, consisting of parlor suites covered in brocade, brocatel, plush, reps and hair-cloth; rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany chamber furniture en suite; library, reception and dining room suites, rosewood etageres, secretaries, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, work-tables, canterburies, centre and fancy tables, lounges, easy chairs, hall furniture, extension dining-tables, &c.

N. B.—At 12 o'clock, a superior rosewood piano-forte, 7⅓ octave, finished all round, nearly new.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 73 Bowery, will sell on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of first-class single-stone and cluster diamond, ruby and pearl brooches, earrings, rings, studs, sleeve buttons, diamond sets, bracelets, and a variety of other diamond articles; also, gold hunting patent levers, double-time watches, English full-jeweled levers, ladies' fine gold diamond and enameled watches, silver-plated and gilt anchors and cylinders, a large lot of gold guard, fob, vest and chatelaine chains, jewelry, plated ware, fancy articles, &c. Catalogues at sale. The attention of the trade is invited to the above sale, in which will be found a large variety of diamond goods not enumerated above.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, wagons, harness, &c., consisting of coupe-rockaway, with movable front, in good order; hunting wagon, City built; coupe-rockaway, with pole and shafts, in fine order; square-box and shifting-top buggies; light wagon, suitable for express business; four-seat sundowns, and park wagons, shifting-seat rockaways, &c.

New and second-hand harness, collars, English and breast-collars, &c., &c.

A. C. TOWLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 138 Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, being the contents of the private residence No. 160 West 28th-st. Superb tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, on 14 rooms, heavy brocatelle and lace curtains, mahogany parlor suites, marble-top centre tables, bookcases, extension dining tables, rosewood, oak, mahogany and walnut chamber suites, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding; basement and dining-room furniture, china, crockery, cutlery, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable church property on the northwesterly side of Carmine-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts., and known as the West Presbyterian Church. The property is suitable for church or other purposes. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE VIIth WARD AT AUCTION.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) the valuable four-story dwelling-house and lot in fee, No. 1 Rutger-place, (Monroe-st.,) on the corner of Jefferson-st., and opposite the open grounds of Wm. P. Crosby, Esq. The house is 60 feet deep, lot 38 feet 6 inches front, and 120 feet deep.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, lounges, bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, tables, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, cutlery, plated ware, crockery, &c.

WANTED—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT, SUITABLE for a towboat; length from 140 to 200 feet, draft not to exceed 7 feet, from 40 to 56 inch cylinder. Address, giving a detailed description, age, condition, terms, etc., SAML. H. TROTTER, No. 329 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson-street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and south side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY, the twentieth instant, at eleven o'clock A. M., in room number eight City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the route of the railroad through South, West and other streets in the City of New-York, be changed so that the said railroad shall run up Tenth-avenue to Fifty-seventh-street, thence through and along Fifty-seventh-street to Eighth-avenue, thence through and along Eighth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street, thence through and along Fifty-ninth-street, as heretofore provided by law and by ordinance of the Common Council.

All persons interested are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
PETER MITCHELL, } Committee on Railroads.
JACOB LONG,
JNO. D. OTTIWELL,

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP DIFFICULTY.—The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate into the difficulties giving rise to and attending the controversy concerning the possession and strife for the control of the office of the Street Commissioner, formerly and for some time existing between Messrs. D. D. Conover and Charles P. Devlin, will hold a meeting on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties desiring to furnish information to the Committee on the subject will please be in attendance.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE, } Special Committee.
PETER MITCHELL,

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., in Room No. 5, City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
FREDERICK REPPER,
THOMAS BRADY, } Committee on Railroads.
JOHN McCONNELL,
JAMES SANFORD,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

C. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East, by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1863.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for relief. As amended.—CHARLES P. CASSILLY, Plaintiff, against HENRY EVANS, JAMES FREELAND, JAMES W. DUNLOP and CORNELIUS V. R. GOODYEAR, as well individually as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Sheldon, deceased; Edward A. Sheldon, and Augusta Sheldon, his wife, Henry Sheldon, Jane Maria Sheldon, John Sheldon, Sidney Sheldon, Alexander Smith, and Susannah Smith his wife, Ann Caroline Van Ranst, Frances Mitchell, Henry Sheldon Mitchell, Calvin Sheldon, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, and —— Sheldon, (the three defendants lastly mentioned being infant children of Nicholas Sheldon, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) the said James Freeland as Committee of the person and estate of said Edward A. Sheldon, a lunatic, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, and —— Sheldon, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Edward H. Sheldon, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) and John ——, George ——, William ——, Mary ——, Susan ——, and Helen ——, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Maria, a deceased sister of said testator Henry Sheldon, the names of said six children, and the surname of said Maria, being unknown to plaintiff,) defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the 24th day of May, 1860, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, in the village of Kingston, in said County of Ulster, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Nassau-street, corner of Cedar, (Bank of Commerce Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
MARTIN & SMITHS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee.—In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.
SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN JAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos. 503, 505, 507, 509, 511 6th-av., and No. 56 Walker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 48 Wall-st., or of the Executors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND board wanted, by a respectable lady, just breaking up housekeeping, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders, west side, up town. Address S. J. C., Box No. 103 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the [illegible] day of February instant. Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank, in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days paid at the office of the Treasurer only. Transfer books closed from the 10th to the [illegible] inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Feb. 5, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 13th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand. An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 4, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 18th instant. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 18th of February, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 2 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only official remedies in the world, guarantee perfect cure or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1836. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice, he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills for Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—(Prof. Porter, Editor of the American Med. and Surg. Journal.)

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 17th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 65 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN F. HOFF, No. 31 Jackson-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., Corner of Wall and Nassau-streets.

CASH CAPITAL ... $500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.
Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863 ... $1,125,340 75
Total amount of Premiums ... [illegible]
Net Profits ... [illegible]
Dividend for the year to Stockholders ... 16 1-4 per cent.
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has occurred or not ... 15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $500 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.
2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Milu.
Abel Denison, of Denison, Simms & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Collins, Bruce, Disbee & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. H. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Etna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

SAN MATEO 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
SANTA CLARA 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 17th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $329,000, and the net earnings were $184,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 18th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 73 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.—Feb. 18, 1863.

R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD,
H. L. STOUT.
} Trustees.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1863.

THE BANK OF BATH HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE ADVERTISER HAS FILLED FOR seven years, he thinks with credit, a responsible position, from which, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he wishes to change. He is a thorough accountant, and well qualified for the prompt and courteous dispatch of business, and the arrangement of its details. Any large mercantile or banking house in want of services of this description and willing to pay a liberal salary for them, will confer a favor by addressing G. Bookkeeper, Box No. 161 Times Office, for the purpose of opening a correspondence.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of preferred shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on the 24th inst., at noon, and will remain closed till the Tuesday following. A Dividend of Seven per cent. payable in preferred stock of the Company, will be made according to the list of preferred shareholders as shown by the books on the 24 March next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST., Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.

JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D H. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILroad Company's Stock.
Jeffersonville Railroad Co. Bonds and Stock.
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co. Bonds.
Metropolitan, Jersey City and other Gas Co. Stocks.
Bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 37 William-st., Room No. 8.

$75,000 TO LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT. for one year, and six per cent. for the following four years, on improved real estate in this City, in sums of from $5,000 to $15,000. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

WANTED—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE Stock; also, Stock Citizens' Gas Company of Brooklyn.
G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 11 Dey-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE NEGRO?—The Anniversary of the National Freedman's Relief Association will be held at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by the President, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, and other eminent speakers. The questions involved in the condition and destiny of the emancipated negro, so vitally connected with our national interests and existence, will be the prominent subjects of discussion.

C. C. LEIGH,
F. G. SHAW,
WM. A. BUTLER,
} Committee.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, Moir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. CORBETT,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 20, foot of Warren-st., North River.
Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.
Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March.
Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb. 21.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $97. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
FAH KEE,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the FAH KEE, and leave New-York on or about Feb. 28.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner
M. & S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 69 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA ... Saturday ... Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday ... Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... March 7
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin ... [illegible] | Steerage ... [illegible]
First cabin to London ... [illegible] | Steerage to London ... [illegible]
First cabin to Paris ... [illegible] | Steerage to Paris ... [illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg ... [illegible] | Steerage to Hamburg ... [illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 203 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10¼, and New-York at 11¼ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5:30 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 6:45 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 502 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary.—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—3d floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; commence quarter before 8 o'clock.
SEVENTH WEEK
SEVENTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
THE NEW FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA
Nightly attracts crowded audiences.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
Appears in THREE DISTINCT CHARACTERS.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
our patrons are informed that the box book is open, and places can be secured ten days in advance.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19,
FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.
Mrs. John Wood ... as ... Queen Lucidora
Mrs. John Wood ... as ... Page Pitchin
Mrs. John Wood ... as ... A Jew Pedler
Mr. Walcot, Sr. ... as ... King Lachrymoso
The Arab Giant ... as ... The great Galifron
With an unequaled cast of characters, powerful Chorus and Corps de Ballet.
To commence with the
LOTTERY TICKET.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at 8, over before 11.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,)
Fourth time this season, the great Comedy by Morton, author of the "School of Reform," "Cure for the Heartache," &c.,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
with the standard cast of the establishment.
Mr. Lester Wallack ... as ... Rostrum
Mr. Mark Smith ... as ... April
Mr. Charles Fisher ... as ... Nicholas Rue
Mr. George Holland ... as ... Undermine
Mr. Young ... as ... Plethora
Mr. Norton ... as ... Egerton
Mr. Reynolds ... as ... Greville
Miss Mary Gannon ... as ... Rose Sydney
Miss Fanny Morant ... as ... Mrs. Greville
Mrs. John Sefton ... as ... Sally Dowbright
FRIDAY—Second night of
MARRIED LIFE.
"Revived on Monday last, and received with constant laughter and applause by a very large audience."
SATURDAY—Mr. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT.
(Never acted here.)
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and
MASKS AND FACES.
MONDAY—Fifth night of HENRIETTE.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "Pauline," and "The Magic Marriage."

WALLACK'S.
MR. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 21.
(Never acted here.)
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH
and
MASKS AND FACES.

GERMAN OPERA, No. 485 BROADWAY.
FRIDAY, Feb. 20,
NINETY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
Last night of
JOSEPH IN EGYPT,
Grand Opera, in 3 acts, by Méhul.
With
MAD. ROTTER,
And Messrs. Quint, Weinlich, Lotti, Graff, Kronfeld and Schole in the principal rôles.
SUNDAY, FEB. 22—GRAND CONCERT,
LAST OF THE SEASON,
For the Benefit of Mr. Joseph Noll.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
97TH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21,
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Grand romantic opera, in four acts, by
CARL MARIA VON WEBER.
New scenery, dresses, appointments and stage effects.
CARL ANSCHUTZ ... Director.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
Box office now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
By the ELEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.
The Committee has the honor to announce that Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE has accepted an invitation, and will be present on the occasion. Full programme in to-morrow's (Friday) paper. Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at the Academy of Music and the usual places.
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The grand
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MARCH 2.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1863.
EXTRA NIGHT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MANAGEMENT.
Inauguration of a new drop-curtain and entirely new scenery.
FOR THE LAST TIME,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS (CAMILLE)
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 663 Broadway.

GUSTAVE DE SPIESS'
MUSICAL MATINEE,
At Dodworth's Hall, will, on account of illness, be postponed to
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

DRY GOODS.

STILL GREATER ADVANCE
IN THE
PRICE OF COTTON.
Continuation of the
GREAT SALE OF
DOMESTIC AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,
at Retail,
At Popular Prices.
150 packages of best make Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen Damask and Diaper, Table-cloths, Towelings, Napkins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c.
Also,
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
A Job Lot of
150 pieces of light fancy Silks, suitable for Spring or Summer, at 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s. and 10s. per yard.
50 pieces very rich and heavy, 12s., 14s. and 16s.
200 black Gros de Rhine and black figured Silks at retail, less than wholesale prices.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Packages sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS. Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 25 per cent. under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

6 F O R 15

Six Shirts, made of Wamsutta and Wauregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to the best New-York Mills Muslin; six for $13 50, and six for $15. Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, with Extra Fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands—six for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for circular. Single Shirts made for sample.
FREDERICK LEWIS, No. 555 Broadway, Opposite Bond-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hosiery, Under-garments, Leggings, Sontags and Ladies' Drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine Merino Vests, 75 cents; Zephyr Worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony Yarns, all colors. Alexandre's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE DRUG, BOTANIC AND GENeral Family Medicine store, No. 190 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. To a person looking for business or for a reliable investment, no better opportunity could be offered. The owner, by the advice of physicians, is obliged to leave the sea air. A large root-beer and soda business the year round.

TO TAILORS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS customer tailoring business; established seventeen years; profits $4,000 per year; stock on hand small and worth more than it cost. $500 to $1,000 in cash required. Address Q., Box No. 162 Times Office.

FOR A FINE OPENING IN THE RETAIL Dry Goods business, near New-York, sales large and all cash, apply to CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO., No. 140 Church-st.

$3,000 OR $4,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH this amount is wanted to take an interest in an established cash wholesale crockery trade in this City. For particulars apply to B. C. WELLS, No. 51 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY-STORE stock, fixtures, horse, wagons and harness, all in good order, and a very desirable location. Will be sold in a few days. Inquire of TALLMADGE, No. 53 Cortlandt-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY THE FIFTH AND LAST WEEK
of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
Who will appear THIS EVENING, for the
TWENTY-EIGHTH TIME,
AND
LAST REPRESENTATION BUT TWO,
in the beautiful and thrillingly effective romantic drama, entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.
In consequence of arrangements long since made,
MISS BATEMAN
can only be witnessed in her
SUBLIME IMPERSONATION
OF THE
HEBREW MAIDEN,
FOR THREE NIGHTS LONGER.
Miss Bateman's creation of the broken-hearted Jewish maiden has received unqualified eulogy from the public, and the severest of critics, and has attracted an uninterrupted series of the most
INTELLIGENT, REFINED AND CROWDED AUDIENCES
ever assembled within the walls of a New-York theatre.
The play is presented with superb and exquisite scenery by J. S. Selwyn.
Original music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Characteristic dresses and appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.
LEAH, the Jewess ... Miss BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, comprising the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mme. Chanfrau, Sharrott, and the admirable chorus.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½. Performance conclude at 10¼ o'clock, affording ample time for cars, stages, &c.
In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during
THE FINAL WEEK
OF
MISS BATEMAN'S TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT.
Mr. WHEATLEY feels that he has reason to congratulate himself upon the success which has attended him in entering upon
A SECOND ENGAGEMENT
WITH THE
AMERICAN CHILD OF SONG,
CAROLINE RICHINGS,
THE GREATEST NATIVE PRIMA DONNA OF THE PRESENT DAY.
Her last engagement at this Theatre was
A PERFECT TRIUMPH,
having lasted for more than three months, and was in every respect, pecuniarily and otherwise, a
GREAT SUCCESS.
He begs to inform the public that the first musical work which will be produced in her present engagement will be
BALFE'S GREAT OPERA,
SATANELLA,
which has been for
SEVERAL MONTHS IN PREPARATION.
It will be produced under the able direction of
MR. P. RICHINGS,
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 23,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES AND
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
And sustained by a
MOST POWERFUL AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
The chorus will be
NEW, NUMEROUS,
And carefully selected, while the
CORPS DE BALLET
Will offer as its
LEADING ATTRACTION
MLLE. GALETTI,
The most perfect danseuse of the day.
MONS. MARZETTI,
MAD. MARZETTI,
MLLE. KATRINE.
As well as other distinguished danseurs, the whole being under the direction of the
ABLE AND ACCOMPLISHED MAITRE DE BALLET,
SIGNOR RONGANI.

WINTER GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Feb. 19,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in his great rôle of
IAGO.
On FRIDAY, 20th,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear as
RICHARD III.

HICKS' CELEBRATED PICTURE OF BOOTH.
The public are respectfully informed that
MR. HICKS
has kindly permitted his celebrated picture of
EDWIN BOOTH
as
IAGO
to remain on exhibition for a few days at
GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AND EXHIbition of the Organ recently completed in the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1863, at 8 o'clock. The new and charming stop, "Vox Humana," recently imported from Paris, expressly for this organ, by Mr. U. C. Burnap, Organist of the Church, which is the only complete stop of the kind in this country, will be exhibited on this occasion, with all its variety of effects. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE
For all who seek good teachers;
For well-prepared teachers who wish positions;
For selling, renting and exchanging school properties;
For giving parents information of good schools.
Teachers wanted: Middle-aged lady to teach English and music in family near New-York—personal interview required on Friday of this week; single gentleman for English and penmanship, in first-rate school near City; experienced lady to teach English, French and music, in Kentucky—salary is liberal; lady for English, French spoken, and music, in family on the Hudson; German governess for City.
For rent, a first-class, flourishing boarding and day school for boys, near the City.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
PERMANENT CLASSES
In Spanish, French and German,
Are now forming for ladies and gentlemen.
Applications may be made at the desk of the Library.
For private in French, apply to Prof. Thibault de l'Ouest, No. 98 East 23d-st.
Spanish, apply to Prof. Alberto de Pornos, No. 30 East 24th-st. German, apply to Prof. W. Reinmüller, No. 130 West 39th-st.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.
The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved appliances. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 30 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes) 16 teachers.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-fourth semi-annual session April 2. It adds to its well known literary advantages rare facilities for appropriate gymnastic culture. For Circulars address the Principal.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. CASTILLA, graduate of the University of Madrid, continues giving lessons at his residence, also in schools, academies and private families. No. 373 2d-av., between 20th and 30th sts.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y. Summer Term, of 20 weeks, begins April 27, 1863. Board and tuition in English, $60. Languages extra. Location beautiful and healthy. Instruction thorough and discipline strict. Address J. B. NIXON, A. M., Monticello, N. Y.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 2. For circulars, address the Principal.
ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 652 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO teach English, French and Latin, is in quest of a position where tuition in the above three hours per day would be deemed a recompense for board. Locality not important. Address LOUISA RUDOLPH, Box No. 173 Times Office, New-York.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who has taught for some time in a French seminary, wishes a situation, either as teacher in a private school or governess; teaches highest English branches, Latin, French, music, &c., drawing; best of references. Address, for a week, No. 32 Bond-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience, wishes to engage as teacher of oil-painting, pastel, crayon and designing, in some first-class seminary or day school. References unexceptionable. Address Miss E. G., Box No. 119 Times Office.

A GOOD TEACHER, WITH $200, TO purchase house and school furniture, is wanted, for a flourishing school in Connecticut. Address JAMES NOTTER, New-Haven, Conn.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a position as daily or resident governess for English and French; salary moderate. Address R., American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-st.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE TEACHER for a District School. Apply to JAMES EDDEY, near Huguenot Station, Staten Island Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BRILLIANT AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
THE WARREN EXCITEMENT ON THE INCREASE.
MINNIE IN THE ASCENDANT!
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
Sister of the late
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
and the
FAIRY LITTLE BRIDESMAID,
FAIRY LITTLE BRIDESMAID,
FAIRY LITTLE BRIDESMAID,
on the occasion of
THE MARRIAGE OF GEN. TOM THUMB,
has already become the
BRIGHT AND REIGNING STAR AT THE MUSEUM,
BRIGHT AND REIGNING STAR AT THE MUSEUM,
BRIGHT AND REIGNING STAR AT THE MUSEUM,
THE ADMIRED OF ALL ADMIRERS,
and universally pronounced the
MOST WONDERFUL OF ALL HUMAN BEINGS,
a mere speck of humanity,
TWENTY-FIVE INCHES HIGH!
and
WEIGHS BUT NINETEEN POUNDS!!
The smallest mature lady ever known, yet
PERFECT IN FORM!
PERFECT IN FORM!
PERFECT IN FORM!
PERFECT IN FORM!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
and every way charming and pleasing.
She will be on exhibition at all hours, from 10 o'clock, forenoon, till 9 P. M., on the platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, and on the Stage in the Lecture-Room, between the acts of the play, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,
the two making, by far,
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS
ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than the illustrious
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
Also, to be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
WEIGHS OVER 1,200 POUNDS AND EATS SIXTY POUNDS OF FISH DAILY.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR.
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON,
the largest bear ever captured alive.
GRAND AQUARIA, LIVING SEAL, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
COLLEEN BAWN,
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
This Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MR. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance in his inimitable Songs.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
PROF. WEIR'S PICTURE,
"TAKING THE VEIL,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents, from 9 to 6 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies ... $10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman ... 5 00
Ladies' Tickets ... 2 50
Minors under 15 years of age ... 3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st. The great original panorama of the MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every evening at 7½, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.—COMPLETE Course in Vocal Culture, Elocution and the New Gymnastics, at No. 25 East 27th-st. The most perfect development given to the vocal and respiratory organs. Stammering radically cured. Classes now forming.

LECTURES.

POPULAR LECTURES.
Miss EMMA HARDINGE'S
SECOND LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN AT
DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.
To commence at 7½ P. M.
Subject—The Use, Abuse and Philosophy of PSYCHOLOGY. Tickets 15 cents.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—Dr. WINES' last lecture on the Science of Government will not be delivered this evening, but on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 8 P. M., on The Results of Popular Government, as illustrated by the history of the United States, with an exhibition of the hopes inspired and duties suggested by a survey of the results. Admission free, and all are invited to attend. By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FAIRS.

LADIES FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF the Church of St. George the Martyr, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. The sale will be continued on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A majority of the handsomest articles remain to be sold or drawn.

LADIES' FAIR, OF THE SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) Feb. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1863. AFTERNOON and EVENING. Admission 10 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 392 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes for Ladies, Misses and Masters, at 4 o'clock P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Classes formed at other hours, morning, afternoon or evening. Private lessons given every day to suit patrons.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.
In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a
SPLENDID STOCK
of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advanced from 20 to 60 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
one block east of Broadway, New-York.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.
N. B.—First-class pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased within one year.
HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Mazrath, Flint, Thos. Hagen, Wm. Mason and others of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $50 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD TENOR singer in a Presbyterian Church quartette choir; must have a real tenor voice, and read well; no others need apply. Address, with true name, MUSIC, Station D, Bible House.

A BASS SINGER, WITH A RICH, POWERFUL and well cultivated voice, desires a situation as basso in a first class quartet, or as conductor of a choir in some Protestant church of this City; well acquainted with the Episcopal service; best of City references given. Address F. E., No. 9 University-place, New-York, Room No. 18.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Secretary presented a communication from the Vice-President, stating that he should be absent for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) Hon. SOLOMON FOOT was chosen President pro tem.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Inspectors in the Boston Custom-house, asking for an increase of compensation.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the bill to change the time of holding the United States Courts in Indiana. Passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution to compensate the crew of the United States steamer *Monitor*, for the loss of clothing, &c. Passed.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a bill concerning the rank of medical officers in the United States Navy. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to amend the act to equalize the grade of line officers in the United States Navy. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to amend the act for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts.

Mr. WILSON also, from the same Committee, presented a letter from the Secretary of War, covering a letter from CHARLES H. HASWELL, in relation to the Banks Expedition. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution to facilitate the payment of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and convalescents' camps. The resolution directs the Paymaster-General to take measures for their payment within thirty days after its passage.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) called up the bill to regulate the appointment of Midshipmen in the navy. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) presented the credentials of Hon. JOHN B. HENDERSON, elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Missouri, to fill a vacancy existing on the 4th of March next.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the settlement of claims for damages done by the Union troops.

The bill provides for three Commissioners and a Solicitor to hear and examine all such claims and claims for property taken by the Union troops; that the claims shall be advertised publicly, and shall be presented within three years; no damages to be paid on account of slaves taken or escaping; the findings of the Commissioners to be returned to Congress through the Secretary of War.

The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill making appropriations for fortifications.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he thought that the events of this war, and the improvements in naval warfare, had shown the inefficiency of all these fortifications; and, as at present advised, he should vote against the bill.

No amendments were offered, and the bill passed.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches, fixing the gauge at 4 feet 8½ inches.

It was discussed at some length by Messrs. LATHAM, FOSTER, GRIMES, McDOUGALL, and others.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make the gauge 5 feet. Rejected.

The bill was passed by a vote of 26 yeas, against 9 nays.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the bill donating lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road. Passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) called up the bill organizing the Courts of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment, which was adopted, abolishing the Orphan's Court of the County of Washington, District of Columbia, and transferring the jurisdiction to the Judges provided for in the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. He said there had been no petitions from the District asking for any change, and he understood that the bill met the opposition of all the members of the Bar in the District. The object of the bill was simply to get rid of the present Judges and have new ones appointed. He was opposed to the change in the Judiciary, and would never abolish a Court to get rid of a Judge, because he differed with him in political opinions.

Mr. HARRIS disclaimed any motives of the kind. He would not legislate to turn out any Judge. But the judicial system of this District was established in 1801, and Congress had been patching it up since that time until now. It was complicated and incongruous.

Mr. SAULSBURY's motion was rejected—Yeas, 15; Nays, 22.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) hoped the bill would be postponed. The members of the Bar wished to be heard in remonstrance.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) thought they ought to have the privilege of being heard. It would be only fair and proper.

Mr. HARRIS said the postponing of the bill at this late day of the session would be equivalent to throwing it over until the next session. He understood that the Bar of the District had been for years asking for such a change as was proposed, and the Bar generally would favor it.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The House considered the bill reported by Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, being stockholders in the Louisville Bridge Company, the Post Road act of July last shall authorize the construction of a bridge at the Falls of the Ohio by said company, all the provisions of that act to apply to this, and also to the Maysville and Big Sandy and the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Companies, so far as practicable, and shall authorize said companies, or either of them, to construct a bridge or bridges across said river at any of the points on the lines of their roads.

Mr. MALLORY, during an explanation, said this bill was intended to authorize the building of bridges over the Ohio, below the Big Sandy, the act of July last authorizing them to be constructed above the Big Sandy.

The bill passed 95 against 21.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for an Assistant Register of the Treasury; also in the amendment to authorize the appointment of a Solicitor of the War Department.

The House took up the Senate's substitute for the bill to aid the State of Missouri in the abolishment of Slavery, providing that whenever the President shall be satisfied that Missouri has adopted a valid and constitutional ordinance for the gradual or immediate abolition or exclusion of Slavery therefrom, twenty millions of dollars, in bonds, with interest at five per centum per annum, payable 30 years after date, etc.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) made the point that the bill made an appropriation, and therefore must be referred, in accordance with a former decision connected with the Pacific Railroad.

The Speaker ruled that the point was well taken, and the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved that the subject be recommitted to the Select Committee on Emancipation. He considered this one of the most efficient measures to bring about a peaceful solution of our difficulties.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) raised the question that the Select Committee on Emancipation, having made their report heretofore, had no existence.

The Speaker overruled this point.

Mr. WHITE's motion to recommit to the Select Committee was agreed to by a vote of 81 against 51.

The House passed the Senate bill for the purpose of removing doubts as to the meaning of former laws. It authorizes the President, when two kinds of punishment are imposed by a Court, pecuniary and imprisonment, to remit the one or the other. When the imprisonment is remitted, the fine shall be collected as a judgment of debt in the common form of law. Passed.

The Senate bill, temporarily to supply vacancies in the Executive Department, caused by death, resignation or absence, was passed. It authorizes the President to appoint the head of any one Department to supply temporarily the vacancy in another.

The House proceeded to consider the Senate's substitute for the bill indemnifying the President and other persons for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and for acts committed in pursuance thereof.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said there was no parallel in this or any other free country to this measure. It was entitled an act to indemnify the President and others for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and acts in pursuance thereof. But it embraced more than it involved in its starting title. The bill not only purposed to give indemnity for crimes past, but unlimited license to pursue the same system for all time to come. No indemnity could be given for the violation of constitutional liberty in the past, and its repetition in the future. The President last September, in a few lines declared the people of the loyal States under martial law, thus suspending civil rights and personal liberty and security, so far as the operation of the Courts was concerned. The blow was quick, sudden and radical. Tyranny had no rules of action, as well as other frauds. The President and his Cabinet advisers had thus thrown off all disguise, and rent in twain the Constitution of the country. The people of this land, because a wicked King and corrupt Ministry had violated their rights, threw off the British yoke. The lessons of free Government were learned by a seven years' war. We drank in the principles of personal liberty and constitutional freedom. The American Constitution came forth as the heir-at-law, as an inheritor of the ideas of the American Revolution. Constitutional liberty was now about to suffer in the house of its friends by the hands of its pretended friends. The President sought to overthrow and revolutionize these principles. Mr. VOORHEES referred to the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the *Habeas Corpus*, &c., tracing the contest for free principles in England for the past six hundred years, and in this connection condemning the seizure and imprisonment of men for declaring what they thought the law should be, or for attempting to avail themselves of the rights secured by the Constitution, and all this and more by the will of one man, only, at Washington. The doctrine of necessity for these arrests was the tyrant's plea. Could not the Courts be trusted? Loyalty, however, no longer consisted in devotion to the Constitution, but to the Administration now in power, as had been explained by its friends. But the people had already, in their elections, bid defiance to these encroachments on popular rights. The Administration stood condemned, and had lost the confidence of the people because it no longer designed to restore the Constitution of our country.

Mr. DAILY, delegate from Nebraska, proceeded to examine into the difficulty. There were men who were continually crying out against the Administration—and why? Was there ever a revolution when it was not necessary to resort to arrests? The Constitution warranted the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* when the public safety required it. There was a party in the House and in the country continually finding fault with the Administration in the conduct of the war. They were always dissatisfied, yet what did they give in lieu of the measures which had been pursued to deal with the sympathizers and abettors of rebellion. They spoke of compromise, when they knew there could be none. The great fault of the Administration was that it had not arrested enough, nor punished them severely enough. (Applause in the galleries.) There were hundreds and thousands of men in the North in sympathy with the rebellion, and they should straightway be punished. [Applause.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM gave notice, that if the disturbance was repeated in the galleries, he should demand an enforcement of the rules, although he knew this to be a farce.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) rising to a question of order, said Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's remarks were in contempt of this House.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied that the point was not well taken, as his allusion was not to the house.

Mr. DAILY, resuming, said a farce had been going on for the last year. There was a party crying out against the Government, while professing that they were in favor of the Union. They were all the time saying that the expression of the country in the recent elections was in favor of peace. But in this, such pretenders counted without their host. The disposition among the people was to give no quarter to the rebels. You could not tell what such partisans favored. But you knew that they were opposed to the Administration. Those who were continually crying out against the war and the Administration, were trying to turn matters in favor of the South, and in the course of time they would become as despicable as the Tories of the Revolution.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) discussed political affairs. He contended that the Democratic party gave birth to the rebellion, and the Democrats, from JEFF. DAVIS down to the most God-forsaken follower at his heels, were in rebellion to-day. The rebel sympathizers at the North were Democrats. On the other hand, the Republicans had not furnished a single recruit to the ranks of the rebels. Loyalty and Republicanism went hand in hand as naturally as treason and Slavery were allied. He argued throughout his speech, that the Democratic policy was the ally of treason and rebellion. The Democrats have gained the gratitude of the rebels, while they received the hearty condemnation of every loyal man.

Before he concluded, the hour for the recess arrived, and the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to build and construct a wagon road from West Point, New-York, to Cornwall Landing. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. JULIAN resumed his remarks. He said it was because of the remorselessness of the despotism which the Democratic party would establish, that he denounced it; and he would plead with the President to smite it with all the power of the Government, if he would save either the country or himself. The Republic of our fathers at this moment swung in horrid alternation between life and death. To falter or hesitate now was self-destruction. Rosewater statesmanship would not meet the crisis. Nothing would save us but the earnestness which found its reflex in the rebels, and the courage which gathered strength from despair. A wise policy of war was not enough. Proclamations of freedom would of themselves accomplish little. What we needed was action—instant, decisive, defiant action, scourging faithless men from power, sweeping away obstacles, and kindling in the popular heart the fires of a new courage and hope. The Government should arm the colored men of the Free States, as well as the slaves of the South, and thereby give effect to the Proclamation of Freedom. It should deal with the rebels as having no rights under the Constitution, or by the laws of war, but the right to die. It should make war its special occupation, using every weapon in its terrible armory in blasting forever the organized diabolism which now employed all the enginery of hell in its work of national murder, and which threatened to make our country the grave of liberty on earth. Then our liberties would be saved from present destruction, and new pulsations of life would be sent through all the coming generations of men.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said the bill, as passed by the House, and the substitute of the Senate, were different in their provisions, yet designed to accomplish the same object. The House bill was bold, sweeping and overwhelming, to prostrate our system of government. The substitute of the Senate sought indirectly to effect the same thing. The one justified absolute power, and discharged the President, and those acting under him, from all criminality. The other turned over the sufferers under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* to the Courts, and frustrated their hopes by injurious provisions. The people of Baltimore, whom he represented, cast their contempt and defiance on those who oppressed them. Free suffrage had there been overthrown by the military power, and therefore he was forced to remain here as their representative, rather than consent to be succeeded by some minion of arbitrary power. The Fourth Congressional District had been disfranchised on this floor. He referred to the arrests in that State, and characterized them as acts of tyranny, cruel imprisonments, stimulated by the capricious acts of executive and military tyranny. He spoke of the aggravated abuses exercised on the citizens. Not only was their property unlawfully seized, but their homes violated by the unlicensed emissaries of the Secretary of War. No free speech was allowed in Maryland, except by the swaggering minions of Executive power. A house of God, in Baltimore, was recently invaded, and a minister of the Gospel, who dared to worship according to his conscience, was ruthlessly seized, and was now in a military Bastile. He spoke of other cases, in condemnation of the Administration, as infernal and tyrannical oppressions; asking who did not feel the instinct of that resistless power which had ever crushed tyranny? When the minions and proconsuls from Ohio and Illinois should be driven from the State, then the people would resume their constitutional rights.

Mr. LEARY, of Maryland, (Union,) said that those people of Baltimore, who up to the present time had entertained any doubts of his colleague's political position, would now be perfectly satisfied as to where he stood. When he and his colleague were elected, such were his convictions of the loyalty of his colleague, that he stated to his neighbors that they needed to have no apprehension as to his position as a patriot and a friend of the Union. He since, however, had had his doubts, and these were confirmed by his votes here, all going to show that he was opposing the Government now endeavoring to suppress the most nefarious rebellion history ever recorded. [Applause.] He repeated that his colleague's votes showed a persistent effort to oppose the Administration and the authorities of the Government in putting down the rebellion. His colleague's position was now well understood. If he (Mr. LEARY) hesitated before, he should now vote to indemnify the President for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. (Applause.) He indignantly denied that Maryland had been subjugated, and was a conquered province. There never was a time when suffrage and the Press were as free and liberty more universal in Maryland than now. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] The people live in more perfect, quiet contentment and peace, than ever. There were, however, some persons in Maryland, who were in favor of disbanding the troops and surrendering the State to the arch-traitors at Richmond. They were in sympathy with his colleague. The large majority of Marylanders were arrayed in solemn column under the Union, and in due time would prove it. He would vote every man and dollar for the suppression of the rebellion, and would visit condign punishment on all traitors. [Applause.] As to the minister arrested in Baltimore, he would say that any man who would dare to insult and trample upon that flag, under which he had been protected in all his rights, deserved incarceration. [Applause.] If a thousand *habeas corpus* laws stood in the way, he would remove them to punish traitors. The minister in question was known to be constantly in deadly hostility to the Government.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, (Rep.,) reviewed the questions connected with the war. There was no middle ground for the lover of his country. The support of the Administration was our only safety, engaged as it was in strenuous efforts to suppress this atrocious rebellion. We must fight down everything which stood in our way.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) would not charge his colleague with misrepresentation. But he was of the opinion that he was acting under a hallucination, which strangely haunted the imagination of those with whom his colleague acted. A more foul assertion that Maryland was under the heel of tyranny had never been uttered.

Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The House at 11¼ o'clock adjourned.

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—We are requested to call attention to the notice of the Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the Church of St. George the Martyr, Broadway corner of Twenty-ninth-street. As it was impossible to dispose of all the articles on Tuesday evening, the sale will be continued this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The Bill for Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for Other Purposes.

Appended is a complete copy of the bill, with the above title, which passed the Senate on Monday last:

Whereas, There now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government, and to preserve the public tranquillity; and, whereas, for these high purposes a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and, whereas, no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same—to wit: such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States; and second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support; third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support; fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt; fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support; sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support; seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt; and no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt: *Provided, however*, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the national forces of the United States, not now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes, the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to do military duty, between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five, and under age of forty-five; the second class shall comprise all other persons subject to do military duty, and they shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class have been called.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out and organizing the national forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each Congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrollment, shall constitute one: *Provided*, That in States which have not by their laws been divided into two or more Congressional districts, the President of the United States shall divide the same into so many enrollment districts as he may deem fit and convenient.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for each of said districts there shall be appointed by the President a Provost-Marshal, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Captain of cavalry, or an officer of said rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall be under the direction and subject to the orders of a Provost-Marshal-General, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of Government, forming a separate bureau of the War Department, and whose rank, pay and emoluments shall be those of a Colonel of cavalry.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal-General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to make rules and regulations for the government of his subordinates; to furnish them with the names and residences of all deserters from the army, or any of the land forces in the service of the United States, including the militia, when reported to him by the commanding officers; to communicate to them all orders of the President in reference to calling out the national forces; to furnish proper blanks and instructions for enrolling and drafting; to file and preserve copies of all enrollment lists; to require stated reports of all proceedings on the part of his subordinates; to audit all accounts connected with the service under his direction, and to perform such other duties as the President may prescribe in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post; to inquire into and report to the Provost-Marshal-General all treasonable practices; to detect, seize and confine spies of the enemy; to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost-Marshal-General, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the national forces.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in each of said districts there shall be a Board of Enrollment, to be composed of the Provost-Marshal as President, and two other persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be a licensed and practicing physician and surgeon.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said board to divide the district into sub-districts of convenient size, if they shall deem it necessary, not exceeding two, without the direction of the Secretary of War, and to appoint, on or before the tenth day of March next, and in each alternate year thereafter, an enrolling officer for each sub-district, and to furnish him with proper blanks and instructions; and he shall immediately proceed to enroll all persons subject to military duty, noting their respective places of residence, ages on the first day of July following, and their occupation, and shall, on or before the first day of April, report the same to the Board of Enrollment, to be consolidated into one list, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the Provost-Marshal General, on or before the first day of May succeeding the enrollment.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the enrollment of each class shall be made separately, and shall only embrace those whose ages shall be, on the first day of July thereafter, between twenty and forty-five years.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject, for two years after the first of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service for three years, or during the war; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years or during the war, including advance pay and bounty, as now provided by law.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary to call out the national forces for military service, the President is hereby authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district; and thereupon the enrolling board shall, under the direction of the President, make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent. in addition, and shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons so drawn and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first upon the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on; and the persons so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served personally, or by leaving a copy at their last place of residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service, since the commencement of the rebellion, and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted, and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procuration of such substitute; and thereupon such person, so furnishing the substitute or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report, after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal, and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial; unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all drafted persons shall, on arriving at the rendezvous, be carefully inspected by the Surgeon of the Board, who shall truly report to the Board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted, and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the Board, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection, who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree directly or indirectly to receive the same to his own or another's use, for making an imperfect inspection or a false or incorrect report, or who shall willfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, shall be tried by a Court-martial, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than two hundred, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, and be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder shall be discharged; and all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed traveling pay from their places of residence; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed traveling pay to their places of residence; and all expenses connected with the enrollment and draft, including subsistence while at the rendezvous, shall be paid from the appropriation for enrolling and drafting, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe; and all expenses connected with the arrest and return of deserters to their regiments, or such other duties as the Provost-Marshals shall be called upon to perform, shall be paid from the appropriation for arresting deserters, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe: *Provided*, The Provost-Marshals shall in no case receive commutation for transportation or for fuel and quarters, but only for forage when not furnished by the Government, together with actual expenses of postage, stationery, and clerk hire authorized by the Provost-Marshal-General.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any person enrolled and drafted according to the provisions of this act who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall thereupon receive from the Board of Enrollment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted; and such substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States as may reënlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon such reënlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of reënlistment; and such as may reënlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such reënlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for enlistment, provided by the fifth section of the act approved twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws, and protecting public property."

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment of volunteers of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half of the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment: *Provided*, That no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act, calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," &c., as requires the approval of the President to carry into execution the sentence of a Court-martial, be and the same is hereby repealed, as far as relates to carrying into execution the sentence of any Court-martial against any person convicted as a spy or deserter, or of mutiny or murder; and hereafter sentences in punishment of these offences may be carried into execution upon the approval of the Commanding General in the field.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That Courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave to be reduced to the ranks, to serve three years or during the war.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the clothes, arms, military outfits and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away, and no person not a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements furnished as aforesaid, and which have been the subjects of any such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, shall have any right, title, or interest therein; but the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or military, and shall thereupon be delivered to any Quartermaster or other officer authorized to receive the same; and the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits or accoutrements by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States shall be *prima facie* evidence of such a sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift as aforesaid.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal, and kept in confinement, until the draft is completed, after which he shall be delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That, immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all soldiers now absent from their regiments without leave may return within the time specified to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence; and all deserters who shall not return, within the time so specified by the President shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That depositions of witnesses residing beyond the limits of the State, Territory, or district in which military courts shall be ordered to sit, may be taken in cases not capital by either party, and read in evidence, provided the same shall be taken upon reasonable notice to the opposite party, and duly authenticated.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the Judge-Advocate shall have power to appoint a reporter, whose duty it shall be to record the proceedings of and testimony taken before military courts, instead of the Judge-Advocate; and such reporter may take down such proceedings and testimony in the first instance in short-hand. The reporter shall be sworn or affirmed faithfully to perform his duty before entering upon it.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the Court shall, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance to either party for such time and as often as shall appear to be just: *Provided*, That if the prisoner be in close confinement, the trial shall not be delayed for a period longer than sixty days.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That in time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, murder, assault and battery with an intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing with an intent to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with an intent to commit rape, and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial or military commission when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States and subject to the articles of war; and the punishments for such offences shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory, or District, in which they may have been committed.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and any officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a Court-martial, forfeit all pay or allowances during such absence.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanders of regiments and of batteries in the field are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call forth the national forces by draft in the manner provided for by this act.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter details to special service shall only be made with the consent of the commanding officer of forces in the field; and enlisted men, now or hereafter detailed to special service, shall not receive any extra pay for such services beyond that allowed to other enlisted men.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That general orders of the War Department, numbered one hundred and fifty-four and one hundred and sixty-two, in reference to enlistments from the volunteers into the regular service, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded; and hereafter, no such enlistments shall be allowed.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the grades created in the cavalry forces of the United States by section eleven of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for which no rate of compensation has been provided, shall be paid as follows, to wit: Regimental Commissary the same as Regimental Quartermaster; Chief Trumpeter the same as Chief Bugler; Saddler Sergeant the same as Regimental Commissary Sergeant; Company Commissary Sergeant the same as Company Quartermaster's Sergeant: *Provided*, That the grade of supernumerary Second Lieutenant and two teamsters for each company, and one Chief Farrier and blacksmith for each regiment, as allowed by said section of that act, be, and they are hereby abolished; and each cavalry company may have two trumpeters, to be paid as buglers; and each regiment shall have one Veterinary Surgeon, with the rank of a Regimental Sergeant-Major, whose compensation shall be seventy-five dollars per month.

A Rebel Assemblage Dispersed at Frankfort, Ky.

CINCINNATI, O., Wednesday, Feb. 18.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Frankfort, says:

"The rebels assembled here to-day for the ostensible purpose of making nominations for the August election. The House of Representatives having refused the use of the hall by a very decided vote, they rented the theatre. Delegates from forty counties were present. DAVID MERRIWETHER was elected Chairman. On taking the chair he said he hoped the Convention would do nothing that good loyal citizens should not do.

In the meantime a regiment of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, formed in front of the Theatre. When the call of counties was made, Col. GILBERT read the following order:

'Reliable information having been received at these headquarters that a number of rebel spies and emissaries are in this city, it is ordered that all persons now here, not residents or members of the Legislature or officers of the State Government, forthwith to leave their names at these headquarters, accompanied with satisfactory references as to their loyalty to the Government.'

Col. GILBERT took the stand, he said, to facilitate the proceedings, and save the Convention trouble. He wished his Adjutant would take the names of the Delegates. He said:

'There are those here who we know to be rebels of the worst kind, under the disguise of the name of Democrats. You have assembled here with the hope of perfecting your designs. But it will not do. Repudiated by the Legislature, who have refused you the use of their hall, the Democratic newspapers scorn and disown you. There is no use of your holding a convention in Kentucky. There will be none but men of undoubted loyalty to the *Government allowed to run for any office*. Such meetings as this you shall not hold within the limits of my command; and to avoid difficulty you will disperse to your homes, and in future desist from all such attempts to precipitate civil war upon your State.'

After Col. GILBERT had spoken, an attempt was made to offer resolutions, which were respectfully declined by Col. GILBERT. The body then adjourned, and there is some excitement in the city, but no noise.

A Note from Mr. E. P. Norton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will excuse me for appealing to your courtesy, with regard to a matter, although of little importance to the public, of some significance to me. Several misrepresentations were made in the report of the remarks which I made at the Democratic Union Association, published in your paper of yesterday, which I trust you will enable me to correct. I shall ask the correction only of those passages which compromise my character as a citizen and a man of sense.

I did say that Mr. LINCOLN had violated the Constitution of the United States, and contrasted the characteristics of GEORGE WASHINGTON with those of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I read a passage from the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON, in which he comments upon the danger of usurpations, and their inevitable result in despotism, whatever the form of government. The dignity of manners and reverence for law exhibited by GEORGE WASHINGTON was considered as in painful contrast with the admitted levity of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

But it is to the following sentences which I chiefly wish to call attention:

"They should remember that JEFF. DAVIS is at the head of a Government and has territory under his jurisdiction, and that when approaches of peace were made to the Southern Government they should be dressed in appropriate terms. He believed that the men in power at the North were pledged to exercise a full stretch of military authority to carry out their plans. The people should remember that we were fighting with belligerents having belligerent rights."

This is a strange perversion of what I actually said. What I did say was substantially this: that we should remember that whatever our opinions of the personal character or qualifications of those in power might be, there was reposed in them the authority of the National Government; that we should yield to them obedience within the scope of their legitimate functions; that, with regard to peace, however desirable it might be, there were difficulties which could not be overlooked; that these were belligerents claiming the rights of belligerents; that as to an armistice, or informal relations of a commercial character between the North and the South, JEFFERSON DAVIS had to be consulted; that he might be utterly opposed to the terms which we might consider essential; that it was necessary to the protection of our commerce that we should hold the forts along the Atlantic; that France menaced us in the Gulf of Mexico, and that self-protection required us to hold the Tortugas, Key West and the Balize; that if we expected to keep the West in the Union, we must open the Mississippi; and that, as soon as this was accomplished, I should have no objection to both armies taking a Rip Van Winkle sleep, until after the 4th of March, 1865, when the Democracy, as I believed, would restore the Union.

I also referred to the propriety at this juncture of making known to the Administration the will of the people, by all appropriate modes, by public meetings and Conventions of States.

As to the manner in which my remarks were received, your reporter and myself understood the manifestations of the audience differently. I presume there were many who differed with me, but I was not interrupted by hisses except at the mention of names, and the reference to opinions, about which there was an entire concurrence between the audience and the speaker.

ELI P. NORTON.

Gen. McKinstry Convicted.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

The order in the case of Gen. JUSTUS McKINSTRY will be promulgated to-morrow. It is very long upon a number of the specifications. He is found guilty upon some, and upon others not guilty. His sentence, which was announced a fortnight ago exclusively in these dispatches, is that he be dismissed the service. HALLECK approves the sentence and findings, but refers the case, under the articles of war, to the President, who also approves it and orders that McKINSTRY be forthwith dismissed.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—A private class, in practical phrenology, is now being formed at Dr. SHEPARD's, No. 63 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, where tickets, with full particulars, may be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only metal which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 49	Sun sets.... 5 39	Moon sets.... 7 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 43	Gov. Island.. 9 32	Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steamers Potomac, Fletcher, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Osceola, Lamphlin, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell; Trade Wind, Delanoy, Beaufort and Port Royal, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Courier, Chatfield, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Senator Iken, (Brem.,) Meyer, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ernest, (Br.,) Malone, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Centurion, Taft, Cork, Zerega & Co.; Harry of the West, Cotton, Boston, Calvin Adams; S. W. Stetson, Hosmer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Elizabeth, Leach, Malta and Palermo, Jaquemot & Chastman; C. Brewer, Pierce, Philadelphia, R. W. Trundy; Indian Belle, (Br.,) Tenney, Oporto, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Helen Augusta, (Br.,) Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Alpha, (Norw.,) [illegible], Marseilles.

Brigs Los Amigos, (Br.,) Johnson, Curacoa, [illegible]; Emma Dean, Mount, Matamoras, F. H. Donohue; Suwanee, Monroe, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Handy, Wicks, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne; New Era, Dawson, Norfolk, Va.

Schooners Tunis DePew, Edwards, York River, F. J. Campbell; Washington, Boding, York River, F. J. Campbell; Glossy, (Br.,) Graham, Demerara, J. F. Whitney & Co.; S. E. Jones, Weaver, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Black Bird, Weaver, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. A. Berry, Voorhis, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; T. G. Wright, Lyman, Washington, J. H. Scammell; [illegible] (Br.,) Brannan, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Wm. Franklin, Bell, Boston; E. R. Bennett, Irving, Port Royal, N. L. McCready & Co.; Emma V., Pender, Boston; Black Diamond, Young, Philadelphia; W. H. Rowe, Hawe, Philadelphia; Frederic, Wallace, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Mary C. Town, Fox, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wm. Collyer, Rayner, Boston, J. W. McKee; [illegible], Boston; Saladin, Card, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.

Arrived.

Steamer Martha Stevens, [illegible], Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sea Gull, [illegible], Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Gove, Norwich, with [illegible] for Government.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, London Jan. 12, and Isle of Wight 15th, mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Mamaroneck, Cushing, London Jan. 15, in ballast to C. J. Spencer.

Bark Alma, (Br., of Sunderland,) Bissett, Malaga Jan. 1, passed Gibraltar Jan. 12, with fruit and lead to order. Feb. 9, lat. 36 33, lon. 64 30, fell in with the Holland schr. Arend, of Rotterdam, bound for Rotterdam, with both masts gone, and in a sinking condition; took off the Captain and crew, 5 in number, and brought them to this port.

Brig J. Pitman, Fry, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Morris, (of Gloucester,) Sterling, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 5, with oranges to master. Has had some very heavy weather; sprung bowsprit, stove bulwarks, &c. Feb. 6, lat. 26 30, lon. 71, made a suspicious-looking steamer ahead, under canvas, bark-rigged; had no steam up; passed under her stern but they took no notice of us; she was painted black. 17th, Highlands bearing W. by W. 10 miles, passed a quantity of wreck stuff, such as spars, boxes, ship's gratings, &c.

Schr. Phantom, (Br., of Antigua,) Weeks, Antigua 12 ds., with sweet potatoes to G. & J. Knox. [illegible]

Schr. Sir Colin Campbell, (Br., of Halifax,) [illegible], Dry Harbor, Jam., Feb. 2, with logwood and pimento to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston 5 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. E. Bulwinkle, French, Fall River.

Schr. D. H. Bills, Rich, Boston, with mdse. for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albion, Carson, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Boynton, Portland 5 ds., with heading to Whydell & Co.

Schr. E. G. Knight, Burlew, Fall River.

Schr. I. Ponder, Jr., Strong, Alexandria 5 ds., coal.

Schr. Gertrude, Caldwell, Eastport 22 ds., with laths to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Fairdealer, Cox, Boston 4 ds., with laths, &c., to master.

Schr. Elizabeth Arcularius, Jackson, Rockland, with hay, for Baltimore.

Schr. Cabinet, Deveraux, Castine, for Philadelphia.

Schr. [illegible], Cassidy, Eastport 9 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Frederick Reed, Hardington, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Ruby, Tracy, Elizabethport, with iron, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Bremen bark Henry Wilson, Antwerp Jan. 26.

Br. schr. Templeton.

Foreign Ports.

At Gloucester, Feb. 5, brigs Condor, Allen, for New-York soon; Southern Belle, for do.; L. W. & P. Armstrong, for New-Haven 10th; Queen of the South, for Baltimore; E. P. Kirkland, for do.; schr. George, for New-York 9th.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. *S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum*."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being gray to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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Numerous Certificates as above.

EAST INDIA PALE

AND

BURTON ALES,

ALSO,

TONIC BITTER ALE,

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,

AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.

J. McPHERSON SMITH.

DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP!

In order to effect a great saving in your HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES, BUY YOUR TEAS At 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pound. Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward. Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel. Raisins, ¼-box, $1. Coffee, 18 to 40 cents per pound. Currants, 12½c. per pound. Best Hams, 10 cents per pound. Molasses, 40 cents per gallon. Best New-Orleans Molasses, 55 cents per gallon. Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon. Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c. Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use. Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family. Call and see for yourselves.

THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD ESTABLISHED PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. For LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS on GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and the Continent of EUROPE, or PASSAGE to and from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can do the coarse washing if required; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.